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The Language of Birds.

I remember well one summer's day,
While sitting in the park,
A youthful couple passed close by,
Intent upon a lark.
They stopped beneath a shady tree;
A bird sang overhead.
He blushing asked her
If she knew what little birdie said?
Her answer was a simple "No,"
Then rolled her eyes so blue.
He stammered out, "My dearest Jane,
It says that 'I love you!'"
"And is that all?" she then inquired,
"Dear William, kind and true;
I thought, perhaps, it also said,
'Please show it, if you do.'"
—*Philadelphia Sun.*

Popping.

He shakes the popper o'er the coals,
She eyes the kernels by his side,
As 'round about like 'prisoned souls,
In sore unrest, they tortured glide.

They both are blushing—faint the fire,
Though now the kernels 'gin to hop;
He brings his chair a little nigher—
And then a big corn utters "Pop!"

Encouraged thus, his courage mounts;
She looketh down as half afraid;
And though his heart doth give a bounce,
He stammered forth, "Be mine, sweet maid;
At my fireside forever bask,"
He almost lets the popper drop;
"Dear John," says she, "please go and ask—"
And then a kernel hollers "I pop!"
—*Cleveland Voice.*

A CLEVER CAPTURE.

"A letter, Sir Richard."

"Any answer required?"

"I don't know—the messenger is outside."

"Wait!"

The speakers were Sir Richard Mayne, the chief of the London police, and a subordinate. With the last word of command, the commissioner, who was seated in his private office, in Whitehall, opened the envelope and read:

"The Duke of Skelty presents his compliments to Sir Richard Mayne and would be obliged for the attendance of a suitable detective at the ball and supper to be given by the duchess to-morrow evening."

The chief smiled cynically as he perused the communication, for hitherto he had great difficulty in breaking down a prejudice amongst the titled classes and the work of his favorite department (the detective bureau) had been much impeded. Taking up his pen he wrote:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your grace's letter, and to inform you that an officer will be present at the time mentioned.

"Your obedient servant,

"RICHARD MAYNE."

Folding the letter, and inclosing it in an envelope with deliberation, the commissioner handed it to his subordinate, who immediately left the room. Sir Richard Mayne understood the duke's motives in requesting the presence of a detective. He was aware that some of the most daring robberies in the metropolis had been perpetrated in those brilliant assemblages, but hitherto his hands had been tied by the conventional reticence to even temporarily recognize a detective as an equal. The Duke of Skelty had made matters easy, and Sir Richard felt glad that the self introduction of members of the "swell" mob into reception and ball rooms had at last opened the way for police representation. On this occasion he was determined to send the best man available—one whose gentlemanly deportment and professional abilities would reflect credit on the department. He thought over the matter for a few moments, and then, touching a bell which was promptly answered, said briefly to the messenger: "Send for Inspector Carlton." The inspector of detectives shortly after appeared, entered the commissioner's office, that gentleman favored him with a smile, for he was a favorite with the chief. "Dick" Carlton was conceded to be "the handsomest man on the force." He had been well brought up, and had received a good education. Though a blonde and rather effeminate in appearance, he had nerves of steel and the muscular development. He was always well dressed, imperturbably cool and self-possessed, spoke all the Continental languages with fluency and ease, was quick in his movements and prompt to take advantage of any circumstance that might further his professional ends. Most of the department, when they entered the office of the chief, waited in a respectful attitude for the great man to bid them be seated, which he sometimes neglected to do. "Dick" Carlton, as stated before, was a favorite, and with a favorite's privilege he walked carelessly into the room, and gracefully posed himself in an easy chair.

"You sent for me, Sir Richard," said the inspector.

"Yes, Carlton, I have special work for you," was the answer; "several robberies have been committed in West End drawing rooms recently. To-morrow there will be a ball at the Duke of Skelty's town residence in Belgravia. Although every invitation has been personally sent out by the duchess, it is possible that one or two objectionable persons will contrive to be present. You will attend in full evening dress, and the duke will, for the time, give you the welcome of a guest."

"That all, Sir Richard?"

"Yes, excepting that I desire you to report to me personally after the ball."

Inspector Carlton arose from his seat and leisurely withdrew. Those who knew the least of him dubbed him as lazy and not worth "his salt," but his intimates never made such a mistake. While his body was posed in a lazy attitude, his mind was active—teeming with life.

Questions which were asked in an idle, indifferent tone were pregnant with meaning to the questioner, if not to the person questioned. He seldom looked any one in the face when conversing, not because he was afraid to, but because his eyes were seeking information in one direction while his brain sought it in another. Far from looking lazy, he was, in reality, the most active man in the department. While others were fretting and fussing, hurrying hither and thither, with no very clear idea what to do, Carlton would arrange his programme while quietly smoking a cigar, then composedly hail a cab and go about his way in a methodical, cool, and clear-headed way. More than any other man in the force, he utilized the telegraph, cabs, railroads, etc., not because he was lazy, but because he estimated all these aids at their proper worth. Inspector Carlton had been engaged in some dangerous business since he adopted the vocation of a detective, and when he left his chief's office he congratulated himself that he had a pleasant task for once. Not one thought of danger entered his head, and yet, as a matter of fact, it was to be one of the most perilous adventures of his life. In pursuance with his instructions the detective made an elaborate toilet and presented himself at the residence of the Duke of Skelty. He went early because he desired to have an interview with the duke, and also to carefully note each arrival, while he, himself, was unobserved. His grace looked surprised when Carlton exhibited his inspector's card, countersigned by Sir Richard Mayne, by way of introduction. The Duke of Skelty was too well bred to make any comment, but he was astonished beyond measure. He had expected to see a respectable person, but not the polished man before him. He was considerably relieved, however, for he had dreaded that the detective's appearance would be noticed and commented on.

"Has your grace any instructions?" asked Carlton.

"I simply desire that you will keep your eyes open in the interests of my family and my legitimate guests in case any person outside our circle should gain admittance."

"Very good."

"Of course," continued the duke, "if you see anything wrong you will be careful to avoid a scene—I do not desr," that under any circumstances."

"Your grace can rest easy, for there will be no scene."

"May I ask if you anticipate any trouble, Mr. Carlton?"

"I do not, but it may occur," was the detective's answer.

"As you are quite a stranger, Mr. Carlton, I must see that you are treated courteously," said the duke. "Come with me."

Inspector Carlton followed to the drawing-room where he was introduced in due form to the duchess, who treated him with frigid courtesy. The guests soon after began to arrive, and from a retired corner of the room Carlton listened to the names and keenly scanned the features of the visitors as they arrived. Magnificent dowagers, queenly wives and pretty misses filed into the room attended by the officers of the army and navy, dignitaries of the church, officials high up in the civil service, M. P.'s and a few cabinet officers. Most of these personages Carlton knew by sight and others by name, and certainly none of them would answer to the description of a "suspicious character."

"Lady Durbin and Colonel Hetherington!" shouted the lackey at the door. The detective looked at them critically. Lady Durbin was well known in the fashionable world, but who was her escort? Externally he looked like a gentleman, but there was not much of the military bearing in his walk. There was an undefinable something about him which caused the eyes of the detective to turn to him again and again. He was dressed perhaps a little too "loud" for the company he was in. His jewelry was too loud to be in keeping with good taste. Detective Carlton continued his watch, and as he noticed the perpetual motion of the man's body he unhesitatingly pronounced him a fraud. There was nothing of the grace and dignity of a well-trained soldier in his movements. They smacked more of the gymnastic contortions of a dancing master. In fact, Colonel Hetherington was acting a part, and like many another actor he overdid it. The lynx-eyed Scotland yardman did not know that Hetherington was a fraud, but he concluded that he was, and for that reason kept him under close surveillance. Moving across the room Carlton saied the duke in a low tone.

"Did her grace favor Colonel Hetherington with an invitation!"

"Hetherington?" said the duke, musingly. "Yes, he is a friend of young Gilman, Lord Gilman's son, who is staying with his aunt, Lady Durbin."

"Indeed!" Detective Carlton had not time to say more for the duchess approached and immediately after the duke hurried him away with the remark: "Let me introduce you to Mrs. Morton."

"Mrs. Morton—permit me—Mr. Carlton."

The lady smiled, and the inspector, as in duty bound, requested the honor of her hand for the opening dance. The lady monopolized Carlton's attention so that, for a time, he could not follow the movements of Colonel Hetherington. He was not satisfied with the duke's answer, for he knew that Gilman kept notoriously bad company. Later in the evening he noticed the colonel in an alcove quietly conversing with a lady magnificently attired and in whose chiffure glittered a cluster of beautiful diamonds. A few moments afterward they took their places for a quadrille, and inspector Carlton, being disengaged, moved to the alcove just vacated and watched the progress of the dance. He saw the gentleman slightly press the arm of the lady, who immediately gave a start and a little cry. Colonel Hetherington supported his fair partner to a lounge and seated himself by her side. The Dueness of Skelty soon after followed, supposing her guest was sick.

"I hope your ladyship is not indisposed," said the duchess.

"Oh, no," was the answer, "a slight pain in my arm, that is all. It was but momentary."

The hostess expressed her sympathy, and retired, leaving the two alone on the lounge. Detective Carlton noticed that the brilliants in the lady's coiffure were no longer there. What had become of them? Lord Varney, the husband of the lady, now approached, and Hetherington rose from his chair, and moved leisurely toward the ante-room. This was just what the inspector supposed he would do, and he no longer doubted that the bogus "colonel" had the diamonds in his pocket. The Duke of Skelty was standing near one of the doorways, and the detective whispered in a respectful tone: "Will your grace favor me with a moment's conversation outside?" the duke nodded, and followed Carlton out. "What is it?" he asked in an annoyed tone, as if anticipating some unpleasantness.

"I have no time to explain," answered the detective, "but if your grace will kindly permit me to meet you in the library in a few minutes I have no doubt I shall be able to introduce an unworthy guest."

The Duke of Skelty moved away without vouchsafing a verbal reply, his answer being a slight inclination of the head. He had scarcely gone when the colonel came jauntily down the hall with the evident intention of making a hasty exit.

"Colonel Hetherington?" asked the detective.

"At your service, sir."

"His grace desires to see you for a moment in the library, if you will be so kind."

The colonel turned a shade paler, but with great presence of mind said, coolly: "I am much pressed for time if the matter is not important."

"He desired me to say that he particularly wished to see you," said the detective, looking keenly at the man before him.

"In that case," answered the colonel, "I am at his grace's service."

Detective Carlton walked by Colonel Hetherington's side chatting pleasantly until they came to the library, in which the duke was pacing up and down in a restless mood.

Carlton knocked, and then opening the door, followed his companion in. Giving the master of the mansion a quick look of intelligence the detective said: "I informed Colonel Hetherington that your grace desired to speak with him."

The duke, by way of answer, invited the colonel to take a seat, and Carlton, turning to the fraud, said, quietly and firmly:

"Hetherington, or whatever name you choose to be known by, your game is up—please to lay on the table the diamonds you despoiled Lady Varney of."

The whole expression of the man's features changed in an instant, and here was a deadly gleam in his eyes, which the detective did not fail to notice.

"Who are you, sir, that dares to insinuate that Colonel Hetherington is a thief?" he asked, in a tone of suppressed anger.

"Inspector Carlton, of Scotland Yard," was the prompt answer.

"Ah! I've heard of you," was Hetherington's only comment.

The duke rose from his seat and said, with grave dignity: "Is the inspector's charge true or not, sir?"

"The question itself is an insult, and I decline to answer," said the colonel, in the same cold and even tones.

"Will your grace kindly order a cab to be brought to the door?" asked the detective.

"For what purpose?" asked the duke, sharply.

"My duty is plain, your grace. This man is my prisoner, and must accompany me to Bow street."

"Never!" hissed Hetherington; and the next instant he drew a tiny but perfectly-finished revolver from his breast and sent a shot crashing into the detective's wrist. It had been aimed with lightning-like rapidity, at his body, but quick as the movement was, Carlton's arm moved quicker, and so his life was probably saved. The duke sat for a moment stupefied, and in that moment Hetherington sprang to the door, but ere the handle had been turned the detective's fingers were on his throat.

Heatherington was a powerful man, but he could not shake off the inspector's grip. With his teeth hard set, Dick Carlton bore his opponent to the floor, although he could but use one arm. Hetherington still maintained his hold of the jeweled pistol and with the butt end struck the detective a cruel blow in the face, partly stunning him and causing the blood to flow freely. Inspector Carlton's fingers tightened on the man's throat until he was nearly black in the face, and then, while he was still gasping for breath, the detective loosened his hold, and with an acroit movement, drew a small pair of steel "cuffs" from his pocket and locked them on Heatherington's wrists. The duke had failed to render the slightest assistance. The whole affair had been so sudden that even now he scarcely realized what had happened. Seeing the blood still flowing from the detective's wounds, he said, hastily: "We must have assistance." Carlton answered, coolly: "Please not to call any one, I will sponge the blood from my face here, and if your grace will order a cab I will convey my prisoner to the station." With the same calmness of demeanor he locked the door and washed his face. Then a servant was summoned, a cab ordered, and the detective linked his arm in Hetherington's and escorted him to the door. Outside two officers in uniform were on duty. "Jones," said the inspector to one of them, "get on the box with the driver—Bow street!" "All right, sir," answered the officer and the cab rattled away.

At the station Hetherington was searched and his jewelry taken away from him. The diamonds were found on his person as the detective knew they would be. He had not, however, been able to satisfactorily account for the sudden start and cry of Lady Varney in the ballroom, but while handling Hetherington's signet ring the mystery was solved, for he accidently touched the spring and a small needle appeared, receding when the pressure was withdrawn. The police surgeon was sent for, and Carlton submitted patiently to the operation of extracting the ball, after which he was driven home.

Hetherington was retired from the public gaze for fifteen years, other and more serious crimes having been proved against him. His wife's secret of his desperate resistance to arrest, for he knew if he once got in the power of the law his past record would be diligently hunted up and used against him. Lady Varney's $25,000 jewel was restored to her, the loss of which greatly astonished her. Inspector Carlton was complimented by his chief on the ability he had displayed and, we can probably more acceptable, he received from the Duke of Skelty a check for £400 as a salve for his wounds, for alas! he was no longer "the handsomest man on the force."

The Trials of Chinese School Children.

A class of thirty Chinese Sunday-school scholars which has been formed in Cincinnati held a Confucius festival. One of the features of the evening was an address by Chan Pon Tip, a scholar, in which he thus pointed out how hard a thing going to school is in China: "We have more letters in the alphabet in our language than you could count, but only use from 3,000 to 3,500, that is all. We do not commence to learn the alphabet first, but learn it as we go along in our reading. The first thing we study is to read Confucius, our religion. The children who first start to school take but very few lessons from Confucius. They are instructed by their teachers how to behave and what they ought to do for their parents, and how to pay good respects to strangers. They must bow or call a stranger a teacher; for the name of teacher is held with great respect. The schoolteacher has full charge of the children, and the parents have very little to do with them after they commence to attend the school. The teacher sees the children more and so understands them better, and sees them in the day-time, so they can control them better than their parents. After the first six months they begin to study Confucius, and they study until they get through the four Kings. Perhaps the children can get through Confucius and the four Kings in three or four years. Then they go to college, if they can afford it. The four Kings are written by the disciples of Confucius; he had seventy-two, where Christ had twelve. You can never get through college until you become an officer. If you do not want to become an officer you have to leave college.

"It is much harder for us to go to school when we are little. We have to be in school in the morning as soon as we can see to read, and when the teacher comes we have to recite our lesson, and if we do not know it, we cannot go home for breakfast. After breakfast we practice writing two hours. Then the writing-books are taken up to the teacher. We are not allowed to play or talk to any one in the school. We all study out loud at the same time and on different lessons. The teachers are very strict, and when it gets late and one cannot see to read then school is out. We are not allowed to stop on the way home, and if we do not do as the teacher says then we get a good thrashing with a number of small switches tied together. You will notice that the Chinese when they pass along the street go quietly and mind their own business. It is because they were brought up in that way."

Eye Memory.

Look steadily at a bright object, keep the eye immovably on it for a short time, and then close them. An image of the object remains; it becomes, in fact, visible to the closed eyes. The vividness and duration of such impressions vary considerably with different individuals, and the power of retaining them may be cultivated. Besides this sort of retinal image thus impressed, there is another kind of visual image that may be obtained by an effort of memory. Certain adepts at mental arithmetic use the "mind's-eye" as a substitute for slate and pencil by holding in visual memory pictures of the figures upon which they are operating, and those of their results. In my youthful days I was acquainted with an eccentric old man, who then lived at Kiburn priory, where he surrounded himself with curious old furniture reputed to have originally belonged to Cardinal Wolsey, and which, as I was told, he bequeathed to the queen at his death. He was the then celebrated but now forgotten "Memory Thompson," who in his early days was a town traveler and who trained himself to the performance of wonderful feats of eye memory. He could close his eyes and picture within himself a panorama of Oxford street and other parts of London, in which picture every inscription over every shop was so perfect and reliable that he could describe and certify to the names and occupations of the shopkeeping inhabitants of all the houses of importance at certain dates when postoffice directories were not as they now are. Although Memory Thompson is forgotten, his special faculty is just now receiving some attention, and it is proposed to specially cultivate it in elementary schools by placing objects before the pupils for a given time, then taking them away and requiring the pupil to draw them. That such a faculty exists and may be of great service is unquestionable. Systematic efforts to educate it, if successful, will do good service to the rising generation; and, even should the proposed training afford smaller results than its projectors anticipate, the experiments, if carefully made and registered, cannot fail to improve our knowledge of mental physiology.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

ABOUT BEARDS.

Some Interesting Historical and Physical Facts.

When Moses led the children of Israel through the wilderness they were commanded not to mar the corner of their beards. If every man of them had had to shave before he received a grain of manna, Moses would have been spared some exceedingly unpleasant scenes. Alexander was wiser. During his campaigns the barber was more regular than the ration. Having shown to the world the beauty of the human countenance, a beauty-loving race like the Greeks did not hesitate to appreciate it. Shaving became the fashion, and the young Athenian spent his morning at the barber's, where he met his friends and exchanged gossip. That disagreeable person, Diogenes, sneeringly asked a handsome young man, whose face was fresh as a rose, "Are you angry at Nature because she did not make you a woman?" The beard, which had been considered a sign of wisdom, was carried to such an excess by the would-be philosophers that the shrewd Athenians were apt to remark, "Has wisdom stopped at his beard?" But when a true philosopher arose he shaved. Socrates is spoken of as "magistrum barbatum." That great general, Scipio Africanus, introduced shaving into Rome. When the Roman youth first shaved his down was placed in a box and offered to the gods, and the day was celebrated as a fete. The American youth, having recently purchased a razor, seeks a secluded spot and boits the door. Afterward he slips off to a retired restaurant for dinner, not daring to meet his little brother at the dinner table.

The beard, in its theological aspect, is of considerable significance. To the Turk every hair is sacred, each having been given in charge of an angel. The Tartars not only possess a religion of the beard, but a peculiar cut is essential to salvation. The Persians, who prefer another fashion, they call infidels. These chronic warriors, therefore, have had a variety of opinions about it, each doubtless prompted by his individual success in beard raising. Clement of Alexandria held to beards. Terrulian brought forward a canon commanding them. The council of Barcelona decided in their favor. Leo III. who could raise no beard, declared them worthy of vanity, and prohibited them. The Latin priests, who were looking unusually patriarchal, rebelled, and the church was divided.

The Latins went as clean-faced as babies until 963, when Pope John ventured on a beard, but he was deposed. The council of Lemsgo left the question to the priests themselves, but Gregory VII. reserved the right, and though assisted by the French clergy, beards were doomed.

In the sixteenth century the question arose again, owing to the luxuriance of the French kings who wound their beards with ribbons—But what the council could not effect fashion did. When Louis XIII. ascended the throne a beardless youth, courtiers and priests sacrificed their beards. The same thing happened in Spain with the succession of Philip V., who having no beard, commanded them to shave. But they obeyed but murmuring the while. "In losing our beards we are losing our souls."

Among nations the fashions of beards was generally established by the sovereign. There is a quaint little book—"Revolution de la Barbe," which details its vicissitudes. The French have always taken a great interest in beards. The incroyable of the sixteenth century retired with his beard in a sack, lest in the elegance it might be disturbed. When Christina the queenly came to England the British spies reported that she had brought an army of priests, so closely shaven were his men. It was said by the French that William was born to give beards to the English, as the Saxons were compelled by him to leave or shave. Charles II. shaved his beard and piled the hair on his head. George II. invented the mustache. We all remember the snow white beard of Sir Thomas More, who begged that it might be spared the block, saying "it had committed no treason." Nature is a contrary female. The other sex is perfectly willing to relinquish all right to this masculine feature yet is often obliged to wear it. Peter of Patras, who preached in the Netherlands, had a fine growth of which she was very proud, and Charles XII. of Sweden had a famous female grenadier whose beard measured a yard and a half. In the museum at Stuttgart there is a portrait of a famous bearded woman named Barbara Graetje. Macbeth had no reason for doubt when he said to the witches: "You should be women, yet your beards forbid me to interpret that you are so."

Many women have that faint suggestion on the upper lip which the French especially admire, making a virtue of necessity.

The last epoch of beards began with the French revolution. The stiff formalities of the court life and the carefully trimmed whiskers vanished with the head of Louis XVI. Long hair and ample beards showed independence. English conservatism revolted at French radicalism, and the matutinal cup of water became an important part of the Englishman's existence.

The Crimean war brought into favor the Arab's mustache and the Zouave dress. Napoleon III. revived the T shape in his mustache and imperial. During the civil war General Burnside was the originator of a very popular cut, and the Grand Duke Alexis gave particular bias to American whiskers.

The popular shade of whiskers is tawny. This is due to novelists; the words look well in print. The color is a muddy yellow.

Leaf from a Governor's Life.

The governor of a state does not lie on a bed of roses, and in the discharge of official duties has many trying experiences. A correspondent relates an incident illustrating this, which occurred in the office of Governor Foster of Ohio at Columbus:

Walking into the governor's office yesterday afternoon, the correspondent found the governor pacing across the room, with his hands clasped behind his back, vigorously puffing away at a cigar, and evidently in deep study. Saluting Governor Foster, the writer put the question: "How goes the senatorial contest?" "The hardest contest before me at the present moment is in there," and he pointed toward his private office. "You see that young lady in there—a very fine girl. She was here last week, and remained all day. She is here now—came bright and early this morning—to beg for a pardon for her brother, who is serving out a ten years sentence in the penitentiary. The case is one I cannot touch; but she won't give up. It seems as if her whole life was centered in securing a pardon for her brother; but, as I said before, I cannot do it, though she doesn't understand why." Just then sobs were heard coming from the private room, and the governor continued: "Yes, she has been begging and imploring all day, with tears in her eyes, for me to give her brother back to her. It is very trying, indeed, to meet such pleadings and remain firm."

The Wild Goose.

The wild goose spends its winters in the South, and right there is where we are compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of the wild goose over our powerful and intellectual self. Still the wild goose has its drawbacks, and while it may be shot on the wing, in an entirely unexpected manner, we may not be shot for several days, after receiving a note from an irate subscriber or a crooked politician to the effect that our time has arrived. And that's where we beat the wild goose. Providence has done its best at equalizing matters.—*Steubenville Herald,*

TIMELY TOPICS.

General Fairchild, American minister to Spain, says that he attended a bull fight in Madrid, and although as an old soldier, he had seen many battlefields, the exhibition sickened him and he begged permission to leave, while, at a time when mangled horses were rolling over in the agonies of death, lovely girls, with dreamy faces and melting dark eyes, beamed with delight and applauded in an ecstasy of pleasure.

The plan adopted for the restoration of the Tay bridge, in Scotland, involves the absolute abandonment and removal of what yet remains of the wretchedly-built bridge which became a wreck with appallingly fatal results. The new bridge is to be further up the river, and will carry a double line of rails. Its cost is to be far more than was originally contemplated, but the intention is now to put the question of safety beyond any doubt.

The distance between New York and Philadelphia, in an air line, is eighty-one miles, over a comparatively level country. In a recent paper before the Franklin institute, Mr. W. Barnet Le Van maintained that an air line road could be constructed between the two cities, on which trains could make the distance in one hour, and that the enterprise would pay. The line he proposed would cross no roads at grade, and would have but two curves of 10,000 feet radius each.

The London *Hatters' Gazette*, referring to the fact that China grass hats, which an American manufacturer had tried to introduce last season, proved an utter failure, adds that they have turned their large stock to a fresh use, and are advertising them as wall pockets. The brims are lined with satin of a bright color and gayly trimmed, and the crown is made to hold a whisk broom and other odds and ends. "Trust a Yankee," naively adds the *Gazette*, "for sitting down with a dead stock of a novelty which has failed to take!"

The Blackfeet, Blood and Piegan Indians on the northern border of Montana are said to be abandoning their savage life and settling down in ways of peace and civilization. The Helena *Independent* reports that forty heads of families have built log cabins and are cultivating small farms, potatoes, turnips and carrots being their favorite crops. All of the labor done at the agency during the past three years is by Indians, cutting and hauling firewood, putting in crops and building fences, has been performed by the Indians. Their children attend school, and seem very fond of it, and some read and show creditable attainments in arithmetic.

An eccentric Berlin philosopher announces that he has discovered a way to make a trip around the world in twenty-four hours. He says that he is informed by the captains of ships that birds are seen at sea a thousand miles or more from land, and pronounces it self-evident that they must reach shore in a very short time, since they cannot find a resting place in midocean. From this he conceived the idea that they might be raise themselves aloft, and, with only enough motion to keep afloat, remain as nearly stationary as possible, while the earth revolves around under them. All they then have to do is to wait until the desired spot on the earth's surface comes along, and then unfurl their wings and lower themselves to solid ground. This ingenious practice on the part of birds the Berlin man proposes to imitate for mankind with the assistance of a balloon and passenger car of peculiar construction that he has invented, and which will soar aloft and remain stationary, while the restless earth rolls on below. It does not appear that he has successfully tried a trip with his balloon himself, but he has laid his theory before the Polytechnic society of Berlin and given an elaborate exposition of it. The society received it apparently with levity, but the inventor is in dead earnest.

"Skintillating."

There is no telling whether a Colorado mine will turn out a bonanza or "peter out." "A man can't see very far into the ground," said an "old hand," explaining why mining is so uncertain. Some settlers take to farming, seeing that the mining camps pay high prices for food for thousands of men and beasts. But even there, though the crops are abundant, has its risks, as the following story, told in Mr. Hayes' "New Colorado," painly shows:

"I was mining up Central City," said an "old timer," "and there came along one day a man with onions to sell. We were glad to get vegetables about there.

"Well, sir, I didn't say anything, but I allowed that farming must be a better business than mining, and I had better go into it myself. So I quit my claim, and struck a ranch, and hired a man at $100 a month to take charge.

"Well, my vegetables began to come up. And one day, Tim Ewell, a sort of marketman, came along and stopped to dinner, and I knew he was counting the cabbages in one of my fields.

"'Then says he, 'Joe, I must have those cabbages,' and he offered me $1,800 for the lot, and I took him up, and he pulled out a bag of gold-dust. But I didn't want it in the house, and I told him to put it in the bank, and give me a check when he liked, and to send for those cabbages any time.

"At any rate, there was $30,000 in that crop, and I began to feel tony, tony, sir, I tell you."

"And as I was building my castles in the air, the sun was kind of obscured, and I looked over Table mountain, and saw a queer kind of a cloud. And while I was looking, out came the sun, and the air was full of millions of diamond points, just skintillating, skintillating, sir.

"And what was it? Grasshoppers' wings! And they settled down, some inches deep, on my ranch, and out of my $30,000 worth, I had—one batful of lettuce that was under glass!"

Advice to Marksmen.

Sergeant A. R. Van Husen, of the Twelfth regiment, New York, was formerly a member of Company E, tenth, of this city. He coaches the members of his regiment while practicing at Creedmoor. "Van," it is said, can make a marksman of any one who has eyes and will follow instructions. The sergeant is authority on rifle practice Nothing is theory with him. Every point he has demonstrated dozens of times in practice.

Here is his advice to marksmen before the butts, which may prove valuable to guardsmen in this locality: Hold your rifle loosely and pull it off with a twitch. Grip your gun as though you were making a bayonet thrust. Strain it to your shoulder as if it were your best friend. Control your rifle, don't let the rifle control you. Pull so carefully and steadily that you won't know when it is going off. Hold it so firmly that you can look through the sights to the target after the smoke clears away. Don't flinch or twitch the trigger When you get a good aim, hold your breath and fire with a steady pressure of the trigger. If you are nervous, rest a moment. Keep cool. Remember the best shot on the ground will have to be just as careful about aiming as you are.—*Albany Press.*

It is officially stated that 198,765,794 acres of land have been granted by the United States for rail and wagon roads. It would make 1,238,536 farms of 160 acres each, and its area is greater than that of the five States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Minnesota. Its value at $2 per acre would be $396,331,588.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Corn Meal and Clover Hay.

Corn meal and good clover hay will be a proper combination of food to produce milk, for corn is rich in starch and oil, both good for butter; and clover hay is rich in caseine or cheese, so that they possess both the carbonaceous and nitrogenous elements in proper balance. But corn meal is a heating food and must be fed with good judgment. It must not be fed alone, but mixed with a portion of the clover hay.

A portion of the clover hay should be cut into short lengths, and the meal should be mixed with twice its bulk of cut clover, the clover being moistened so that the meal will adhere to the hay, and both be eaten together. If the meal is fed with three times its bulk of cut clover, so much the better. The meal being mixed with hay, both will go into the stomach together, and the meal, instead of being massed in a lump or bolus, will be distributed throughout the contents of the stomach, will be raised and re-masticated, and thus not be likely to produce a feverish state of the system. Nicely cured, early cut clover is a good single food for milk, and corn meal will add other qualities so as to give some variety; but these two foods may be improved by adding others so as to give more variety. If dairymen should grind half corn and half oats together, or even one bushel of oats with two bushels of corn, it would decidedly improve the ration. Oats are excellent for milk. It will also be an improvement to mix fifty pounds of bran or wheat middlings with 100 pounds of corn meal. A should always be borne in mind that the greater the variety in the food of the cow the better—better for the health of the cow and better for the flavor of the milk and butter.

If corn meal only is fed with the clover, then add six quarts of meal, fed in two feeds, or better in three feeds, with six or nine quarts of cut clover, at three times when fed. If bran be mixed, then ten pounds of the mixture per day; if oats and corn are ground together, eight pounds will do. The cows should have all the long hay they will eat. This ration, with good water and a warm, well ventilated stable, will give a return, from good cows, in every way satisfactory.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Standing Rules for Feeding.

Never place a large amount of coarse fodder before an animal at one time. Divide each feeding into two, or three feedings, but make it continuous; that is, as fast as they clean up what is before them, give them a little more, until you think they have eaten enough for one time; then clean the manger, and, if you do not turn them out, allow them to stand until the hour for the next feeding with nothing before them.

Have regular hours for giving the food, and vary from them as little as possible. Do not fall into the habit of giving a little every time you go to the stable, and especially avoid the mistaken kindness of those who go out and give a last foddering just before they go to bed at night. Go to the barn then, if you will, and see that all is snug for the night, but do not offer any food then. Remember that the night was not made for eating, but for sleeping, and unless absolutely necessary do not feed at unseasonable hours of evening or morning. Apply these rules to all stock, whether horses, oxen, sheep or swine, as well as to the milch cows.

See that the stables are well lighted, well ventilated, and for all excepting the sheep, warm enough so that water will not freeze in them upon the coldest day. Sheep bear cold weather well, and require so much ventilation that it is difficult to maintain the temperature above freezing without having the air impure, and unwholesome. See also that they have a dry and soft bed upon which to sleep. Plenty of bedding is as important to the animals under your care as to yourself, and a comfortable night's rest is as necessary to their thrift as it is to your health.

Study the quality of food that you have, and if it is not such as is adapted to the product that you desire, improve it by the addition of such other foods as will supply the element lacking in what you have. That is to say, if you are producing milk, without regard to quality, and you have hay of poor quality, such as you cut from low lands, or that which was over-ripe when cut, you must add to it roots, grain, wheat bran, or other milk-producing food. If you desire butter use rather more, good corn meal or cotton seed meal. The latter is apt to make butter a little oily. If fed with good hay, or with grass (but may be used with poor hay or straw, or may be mixed with an equal or greater quantity of wheat bran in winter), its effects would not be noticeable, unless to the critical eye of some one who was looking for a strictly first-class article of gilt-edged butter.

The same grains and in larger quantity may be used in fattening stock, if such may be your business. Roots are not of much value for fattening purposes, when fed alone, unless large amounts are fed; but a few of them given daily when feeding grain will often largely increase the fattening quality of the grain, probably by increasing the digestive powers of the animal. Perhaps this is even more noticeable with sheep than with cattle. Certainly a daily feed of roots seems to be almost a necessity to the successful keeping of sheep, whether the principal object may be wool, lambs or mutton, or whether either and all are thankfully received.

Household Hints.

An exchange says: Black cotton gloves will not crack the hands if scalded in salt water before wearing. The salt prevents fading. When almost dry one should put them on, in order to stretch them and keep them in good shape.

When putting up curtains which are to be draped, in a low room, put the cornice to which the curtains are to be fastened close to the ceiling, even if the window is put in lower down, as it gives the effect of greater height to the room. The curtains meeting at the top will conceal the wall.

A labor-saving invention is to have one long cake tin divided in the middle. When making cake put half the quantity in one end of the tin. Add to the remainder spices, raisins, etc., according to taste, and put in the other end of the tin. This saves time in making and baking. The result will be two kinds of cake for the basket, and if the family is small, one is less likely to have dry cake on hand than if two large cakes are made at the same time.

Ireland has at least one popular landlord, although he is a baronet, an absentee and an Englishman. He is Sir Cavendish Hervey Foster, rector of Theydon Gamon, in Essex. This reverend baronet has an estate in Louth, one of the counties said to be the worst in Ireland. When the day came, not long ago, for the collection of his rents he sent instructions to his agents to deduct ten per cent. The tenants unanimously refused to accept it; they declared that their rents were low enough already, their landlord a good and considerate one and the harvest sufficient to cover his rightful demand. They, therefore, insisted upon the agent taking their rents in full.

The origin of "foolscap," as related by an old paper maker in Lee, Mass., was that a half-witted youth sat upon a rock on the top of which was a shallow depression containing some water. In this puddle the boy dropped his linen turban, and, with a stone, foolishly and idly pounded it into pulp. The sun dried the "stuff" or fiber, which had spread itself through the water upon the bottom of the puddle, and soon it was lifted out a sheet of paper—foolscap, in fact.

AN OMINOUS YEAR.

Mother Shipton's Prophecy as Applied to 1881.

We consider ourselves part of an age that, if it is not altogether freed from superstition, is fast shaking off the shackles, without, we hope, any detriment to lofty religious belief; and we look back with wonder and contempt at those creatures whose minds were of the order that made them dupes of Cornelius Agrippa, of Nostradamus, of Cagliostro, and of the whole horde of men wise in the dark art. Yet in spite of our belongings and our contempt, and because this is the year 1881, the majority of newspapers published in the English language have felt that their readers had a right to see some portion of Mother Shipton's prophecy, and have given it to them generously.

Indeed, so many various scraps of this precious document have been printed at one time and another that if one should put them together it would take almost as many years as Mother Shipton lived in order to read them; and we cannot help thinking that ingenious penny-a-liners have supplied versicles to the good dame to help her out, with a noble disregard of authenticity, and a discreet knowledge that four hundred years and over are likely to render anything of a legendary character more or less corrupt and incorrect anyway.

It is a curious document, this old lady's prophecy. But since one of the features failed to fulfill itself in the year 1820—she having declared, it is said, that London streets should be deluged in blood when the dragon of Bow Church and the grasshopper of the Royal Exchange should meet, which event happened, without the expected result, at a time when both of these vanes lay together in a stone-mason's yard awaiting repairs—since that time people have not expected so much of Mother Shipton as they once did.

"Around the world thoughts shall fly
In the twinkling of an eye;
Water shall yet more wonders do,
Now strange, it shall be true,"

runs one of the quatrains in a copy that may be as doubtful as all the rest, prophesying after the fact.

"Through the hills man shall ride,
And no horse or ass be at his side;
Under waters men shall walk,
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk,"

runs another; and although she skips the telephone and the phonograph and the photophone, she winds up with something having rather a special interest to our own generation:

"Fire and water shall wonders do,
England shall admit a Jew,
And the world to an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one."

There is many a simple soul sitting by country firesides these winter nights, reared in a grewsome fate which puts heaven chiefly in the attitude of the angry and outraged avenger to whom those lines have had a vague error of possibility. They are people who were taught in childhood to expect the end of the world, to whom then a peculiarly bright moonlight spread the earth with ghastly corpse-color that foreboded nothing else, to whom an easterly storm seemed something that not improbably might have no close, and in whose quaking nightmare dreams a day of judgment was a prominent factor! They would perhaps be ashamed to tell you but ever since they heard of Mother Shipton's name they have secretly felt that they should be a little glad when 1881 was over and done with.

Nothing to them does the word of science signify; no notion comes into their heads as to the inconsistency of beginning such a universe simply to destroy it before bringing it to completion; they are only blindly concerned in their own fate in such a contingency, and they are watching the weather signs this year as they never did before. Woe betide them if this winter a brighter aurora whitens the north than usual, or sends up more crimson banners and fiery lances to the zenith! Woe betide them if a cold spell come, where long stay of the mercury below zero suggests the horrible negation of death! Woe betide them if the spring rains are copious enough to fill the brooks and make freshets in the rivers with visions of another deluge! Woe betide them if August or November gives them such a star-shower as was known in 1833! From all these things dreadful portents arise, and they will not really know tranquil security again till the old year has been rung out and 1882 rung in.—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Rare Curiosity.

Scarcely less than a black tulip or a four-leaved shamrock is the amazing natural curiosity now being exhibited in the Berlin aquarium, to the material augmentation of that institution's daily receipts. A milk-white raven, with p

The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ..... ....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Jan. 20, 1881.

At last Grant has a presidency. He was chosen President of the World's Fair commission, the other day.

The Buckeye Blacksmith—of the hard-cider, 1840, campaign, was found dead in his chair, in Philadelphia, the other day.

Fifty-eight candidates were named for senator at Harrisburg, last week, among them Curtin and Beaver of this county.

A new presidential pension bill has been introduced in the senate by Mr. Hoar, by which every ex-president is to receive annually one-fourth the amount of his salary while in office.

A Jersey Grand Jury has recommended the setting up of a whipping-post for the punishment of wife beaters. The New York *Tribune* looks favorable upon the proposition. We are glad to see this excellent notion taking root in such influential quarters.

The cotton and rice crops in South Carolina have been damaged by the wet weather. It estimates that of the cotton unpicked in December fully one-half has been totally lost, while the remainder has been much damaged in quality. On the Sea Islands the crop is rotting in the fields. The rice harvest, owning mainly to the rainy weather, is one of the most unfavorable on record.

By paying your own REPORTER in advance and getting us two new names with the cash, we will give the Chicago Weekly News to the three one year as a premium. This is the best offer yet made and the hope that an increased circulation will compensate us for it, induces us to make so liberal a proposition. Now can't each patron of the REPORTER raise us two new names? Try it, friends, and get the premium for you and the new ones.

The largest order for locomotives in one block ever placed in this country has just been received by the Baldwin Locomotive Works. It comes from the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, and calls for one hundred and forty-four locomotives, part of which number will be delivered next fall and the remainder during the following winter. These locomotives are intended to meet the increased equipment required by the southern extension of the Denver and Rio Grande road.

With the ancient Egyptians good government was a main feature. With them the true end of politics was to make life easy and the people happy. Perjury was punished with death, "because the crime attacks both the gods, whose majesty is trampled upon by invoking their name to a false oath; and men, by breaking the strongest tie of human society, viz: sincerity and veracity." With the government of the United States administered upon such principles how different would have to be the character of the men who fill high stations now, and with perjury punishable with death, where would Garfield be?

A proposition is before congress to issue 3 per cent. bonds. This would lessen the interest paid on the government debt materially. The Cincinnati *Gazette* is puzzled to know why anybody should oppose a perpetual bond bearing 3 per cent. interest. It says: "Such a bond would never be much above par, and the Government could buy it in the open market when in a financial condition to reduce the principal of the debt. If the Government shall be able to borrow money at 3 per cent. the country can afford to have the national debt run a little longer. The people who pay the taxes cannot borrow money that low, and they would not object to a breathing spell or partial relief."

There seems to be trouble ahead for some of the big railroads, unless the railroads put on *steam* enough to get ahead, and manage to quiet the fellows in congress who are stirring them up.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads, contrary to expectation, took up the Northern Pacific Railroad matter on 13, and referred to a sub-committee (with instructions to report at the next meeting of the committee) the resolution of Representative Martin declaring forfeited to the United States all land grants heretofore made to the Northern Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific Railroads. A hearing will be given before the committee this week to representatives of the Northern Pacific in opposition to the proposed forfeiture.

Messrs. Harmer, of Pennsylvania, Martin, of West Virginia, and Clark, of Missouri, were appointed a sub-committee to inquire into the charges that the Pacific Railroads had mortgaged unearned lands. There promises to be some rich developments over this, and it is believed to have a stock-jobbing scheme at the bottom of it.

The death of a young butcher in New York, from trichinosis is thus related by one of the dailies:—A young butcher, giving his name as Franz A. Axler and place of residence No. 160 Greenwich street, appeared at the dispensary attached to Bellevue Hospital some time since and complained that he had rheumatism. Dr. Hemmingway, the examining physician, admitted him to the hospital as a patient. He was assigned to the ward over which Dr. George H. Moller, Jr., has charge. For several days the physicians were unable to make a proper diagnosis of Axler's case. The patient attracted the attention of the whole hospital staff, and after his symptoms had been closely watched it was at last discovered that he was suffering from trichinosis. Professor Janeway and other distinguished medical men then became interested in the case. It was plain from a careful investigation that the butcher had contracted the disease by eating raw pork. Physicians and students of all grades were constantly to be found alongside Axler's cot, and all kinds of remedies were tried in the hope of destroying the parasites which were devouring the man's muscles. Professor Janeway with his lance removed a small piece of muscular tissue one day last week, and after a careful microscopic examination found it to contain no less than thirteen living trichinae.

After lingering in pain for several weeks Axler died on Saturday last. For the benefit of science it was decided to make an autopsy on the remains. Yesterday afternoon the dissecting room near the Morgue was filled with professors and surgeons anxius to witness the post-mortem. Axler's body was laid upon one of the tables, and when opened was found to be swarming with trichinae. A careful examination showed that every muscle had been attacked and nearly destroyed by the ravenous parasites.

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH AND WEST.

The statistics of the census, says the World, are full of instruction and should give heady politicians pause. The last decade has not only made a great difference in the relative rank of the States as to population, it has also opened a new vista into the future of the chief sections of the Union respectively. Sixteen States have gone lower in the ranks and six States go up higher. Fourteen States only hold in 1880 the same rank which they held in 1870. These are (1) New York, (2) Pennsylvania, (3) Ohio, (4) Illinois, (5) Missouri, (6) Indiana, (7) Massachusetts, (8) Kentucky, (12) Georgia, (14) North Carolina, (21) Louisiana, (24) California, (31) New Hampshire, (36) Oregon. Iowa, the eleventh in 1870, has now become the ninth, and exactly changes places with Tennessee. Virginia, that was tenth, has become thirteen, and gives place to Texas, which goes up nine places at a bound and puts herself next to Iowa. Michigan, that was thirteenth, sinks to the fifteenth place, while Wisconsin falls one and becomes sixteenth in order. Alabama, sixteenth in 1870, has become seventeenth; New Jersey in turn ceases to be seventeenth and becomes eighteenth, while Mississippi, which was eighteenth, falls five in rank and becomes twenty-third. Maryland falls from twentieth to twenty-second, while South Carolina, which was twenty-first, rises in the scale two steps and stands nineteenth, just leading Kansas. Maine loses six places and falls from the twenty-third to the twenty-ninth, and Connecticut three places, falling from the twenty-fifth to the twenty-eighth. Arkansas ascends one step, from twenty-sixth to twenty-fifth. Western Virginia falls two steps, from twenty-seventh to twenty-ninth. Minnesota rises two, from twenty-eighth to twenty-sixth. Kansas steps up nine, from twenty-nine to twentieth. Vermont falls from thirtieth to thirty-second, Rhode Island from thirty-second to thirty-third, Florida from thirty-third to thirty-fourth, Colorado comes in as thirty-fifth, and little Delaware—thirty-fourth in 1870—is now thirty-seventh. Nebraska ascends from thirty-fifth to thirtieth, while, oddly enough, Nevada with a considerable increase of population, still remains at the foot of the roll. The irresistible influences of climate and soil, it will be seen, are telling surely at last in favor of the South and South-west, as all intelligent observers long ago saw that they would as soon as the artificial trammels imposed by the existence of slavery upon the development of those regions were removed. The silly and scandalous efforts of low partisan journals and of libellous twaddlers like the author of "A Fool's Errand" to fight against these influences with mere misrepresentations of Southern life and the Southern people are certain to provide as futile as Mrs. Partington's war with her broom against the Atlantic. The percentage of increase throughout the South during the past decade stands at 31.05, against 25.85 at the North in general, while the percentage of increase in New England has been only 14.70, and in New York, Peansylvania, Ohio and New Jersey taken together only 18.92. The fifteen so-called Southern States have added 4,277,700 to their population, and the twelve Western and Pacific States only 3,581,805. The absolute increase of Texas since 1870 has been greater than that of any other State in the Union, being 42,000 more than that of Pennsylvania and 46,000 more than that of New York. Her ratio of increase has been enormous. Should she maintain it for the next decade 1890 will see Texas running a close race with Illinois for the fourth place in the list of States. With the impulse sure to be given her by the immense railway operations now leading to and concentrating upon her territory, indeed, Texas is not unlikely to exceed this ratio, and in that event Ohio will be hard pushed by her for the third place. Colorado shows the most colossal ratio of increase, reaching 389.82 per cent., but this is obviously abnormal, as is also the ratio of 267.83 in Nebraska and of 173.14 in Kansas. The only State which shows as important a ratio of increase, resting on causes likely to endure, as Texas, is Oregon, which has grown at a pace nearly double that of California.

REPUBLICAN BOLT AT HARRISBURG.

On Tuesday, 14, the Grow men, to the number of 56 refused to enter the republican caucus. The remaining republican members met in caucus and on third ballot nominated Oliver for U. S. Senator, by a vote of 73 which was a majority of the caucus. Mr. Grow and his friends thus show spunk and a determination not to wear the Cameron collar, and he will enter the field in opposition to the caucus nominee. The Grow men and democrats now have the power to dictate the senator. The democratic caucus nominated Wallace, which is only complimentary, of course.

The recent fight in a Ref. church in Berks county created quite a sensation, and was like unto that in a Presbyterian church in Pittsburg last summer. Now we have another reported as having occurred in Bethany Baptist church, Pulaski, county, Kentucky, on Sunday, in which knives are reported to have been used. One man was fatally cut. The row was started by the deacons attempting to sit in the same pew with the ladies whom they had brought there, which is contrary to their rules.

When churches get into fights will sinners need step in to keep the peace?

Kloeffel, who shot his young wife near Mauch Chunk, on Jan. 2, for not singing a piece he wanted her to, has been acquitted by the jury, notwithstanding the charge of the judge to the contrary. The defence was that he did not know the gun was loaded. Its about time they make an example of some one that will stop the senseless practice of pointing firearms at persons.

England, besides the Irish trouble, has a big strike on hand. The strike of the colliers is now almost universal throughout Lancashire, principally caused by the desire of the masters to contract themselves out of the law making them liable to pay compensation in the event of accidents. From forty to fifty thousand men and boys are idle.

Gen. Jno. F. Miller was elected U. S. Senator from California.

Colorado elected Jas. G. Fair, dem., as U. S. Senator.

Delaware re-elects Bayard to the senate.

Senator Wallace received the democratic caucus nomination for U. S. Senator.

NO SENATOR.

On Tuesday a vote was taken in the legislature for U. S. Senator. In the Senate the vote was Oliver 20, Wallace 16, Grow 12. In the house Oliver 76, Wallace 77, Grow 44. There was no choice, and as yet there is no telling what the republican muddle will end in.

OUR COMMERCE IN 1880.

How gratifying, says the Herald, the exhibit of the commerce of the United States is for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, can be quickly gathered with very little pains from the Chamber of Commerce table which we publish elsewhere. As citizens of New York it appeals strongly to our local pride in showing how enormous has been the portion of it which has passed through the hands of our merchants. In the first place the import and export trades of the United States foot up a total of $1,594,000,000, the balance of trade in favor of the nation by reason of the excess of exports amounting to $73,000,000. Worthy of particular note is the fact that $93,000,000 of coin and bullion have been imported against $9,000,000 exported. It will be observed that the comparatively small trade balance in our favor on so great an export business shows our people buying with the measured confidence of a prosperity come to stay, neither recklessly speculative nor too cautiously sparing. The comparison of New York's business with that of all other ports of the United States combined gives a clearer appreciation of its premiership in the Union than any calculation founded on population or the number of its houses. Its total commerce, inward and outward, exceeded that of all the other ports by $270,000,000. In imports alone it exceeded them by $326,000,000. Our trade in foreign sugar, coffee, tea, silk, woollens, cottons, linens, iron, tin, furs, hides, leather and tobacco shows a wonderful tendency to increase at the expense of other ports. In exports our poorest showing in great staples is cotton, in which we naturally have to contend at some disadvantage with Southern ports. In breadstuffs we exported $134,000,000 out of a total of $288,000,000 for the entire country. Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore divides the greater part of the difference. Our grand watery, the Erie Canal, too little thought of by our legislators, is our chief reliance for retaining our leading position in this great trade against the pooling and managing of the railroad corporations. Altogether it is a grand showing for New York, and none the less so for the entire country.

General Jackson wrote a letter to a friend how he retired from the Presidency, poor in health and poor in pocket:

I have returned home with just $90 in money, having expended all my salary and most of the proceeds of my cotton crop; found everything out of repair, corn and everything else for the use of my farm to buy, having but one tract of land, besides my homestead, which I have sold, and which has enabled me to begin the year (1838) clear of debt; relying on our industry and economy to yield us a support, trusting to a kind Providence for good seasons and a prosperous crop.

General Jackson never permitted his friends to present him as an object of charity. Shaken as he was in his old age, he was a grim old soldier to the last, and would probably have regarded $7,000 a year, the income of General Grant, as princely.

In a recent case of death where poisoning was suspected, investigation disclosed that the attending physician, judging the patient to be suffering from bilious colic, had administered to him within twenty-four hours from thirty to forty grains of calomel, some morphine, tincture of belladonna, two blue mass pills, two doses of Velpeau mixture, some brandy, and still other remedies. A testifying physician said he considered that these doses would be extremely dangerous even to the most healthy person, and we should think as much. It is such cases as this that make converts to homoeopathy, and bring into good repute Macbeth's resolve, "Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it."

The above we copy from an exchange. There is a great deal to ponder over, and the ending especially contains advice that may be better than medicine.

SLIDING SNOW.

It Plays Sad Havoc in the Far West.

Salt Lake City, January 16.—Snow has fallen almost continuously in the Wahsatch mountains since Christmas and has increased in violence since the opening of last week. On Wednesday night a snow slide carried away the Flagstaff ore house and four hundred feet of railroad track, and swept across the flat and creek to the opposite mountain. Later another slide passed over Victoria and imperilled houses, burying two men who dug their way out in ten hours. Continuing, it swept away the Grizzly boarding house, in which were Mrs. Jonathan Hoskins and four children, Charles Simons, Robert Howard and Evan Morgan. Of these Mrs. Hoskins and her daughter Jane, Howarth and Morris were killed. Another slide smashed and buried the tools, works and boarding house, killing Charles Barbridge and Frank Laporte.

On Thursday and Friday work was stopped at the principal mines and many of the men left the canyon for the valley. The storm continued and increased in fury, the wind blowing a gale and piling the snow just over the crest of the hill north of Alta on the Alta side. The great weight started another slide half a mile wide, on Friday night, which struck a large and heavily built stone store in which five men had gathered for safety, and three of them perished. Two men who remained to watch the Yoab Lawrence property are missing. An avalanche swept away every building owned by the company together with their tramway, inflicting a loss of $20,000. It buried the Buffalo house. Three men who had retired into a tunnel were rescued in an exhausted condition.

Fifty people came down last night, leaving about twenty, who for various reasons could not get away. The trip down was fearful. Leaving their homes with nothing but clothes on their backs, the women wallowed through the snow as best they could, the men carrying the children. There remains enough mountain slope still undenuded to complete the destruction of the town and it may slide at any moment.

MANIFESTO OF THE GROW "KICKERS."

Harrisburg, January 13.—Early this morning a call was issued for the meeting of certain Republican members of the Legislature in caucus, The call read as follows:

The Republican members of the Senate and House in favor of the election of Hon. Galusha A. Grow to be United States Senator are requested to meet in Parlor "A." Lochiel Hotel, at 3 o'clock.

The result of the call was the preparation and signing of the following paper:

We, the undersigned Republican Senators and members of the House being of the opinion that in the existing condition of things it is not for the best interests of the Republican party or the welfare of the State that we should go into a caucus for the selection of a candidate for United States Senator, decline going into any caucus, and intend to give expression to our individual preference in the Senate and House, or in joint committee of the two Houses.

The signers of the paper as near as could be ascertained were as follows:

Senators—Seamans, Emery, Davies, Thomas, Kauffman, Lee, Sill and Lawrence.

Representatives—M'Kee, Landis, Ellis Wolfe, Mapes, Hardison, Silvertthorn, McCleery, Neill, Taylor, Millham, John Emery, Latrouche, Reynolds, Roberts of Montgomery, Niles, Tubbs, Hillis, Hungerford, McGillin, Thomas Phillips, George, Hierlihy, Perry, Taggart, Emerson, Brown, Braham, White, Loveland Hayes, Wayne, Stubbs, Marsh, Taylor, W. T. Davis and Stewart.

It was claimed that other signatures were added to the paper before the meeting of the regular Republican caucus in the evening.

Pennsylvania has more post offices than any State in the Union.

SNOWED UNDER.

TERRIBLE CONDITION OF A VILLAGE IN THE BLUE RIDGE.

The Villagars Forced to Herd Together for Life—A Woman and Child Frozen to Death—Relief at Last.

Berryville, Clark county, Va., January 9.—On the 20th of last month a tremendous snowfall began in the Blue Ridge Mountains, which, driven by a north-west gale, soon formed deep drifts. For three days the snow continued to fall, and on the morning of Thursday, December 23, many of the houses in the little village of Paris, which lies on the west side of the ridge near the summit, were buried in the drifts. Roger S. Cooper, a stalwart and hardy man of 25, living in a cottage in an exposed situation, awoke to find everything dark, though the clock showed him, by the aid of a lamp, that it was 10.30 a. m. After breakfast he set out to tunnel from his front door, shovelling the snow inside, while his wife packed it away in the house. After working till 3 p. m. he had tunnelled thirty feet, when the drift fell in and he had a narrow escape with his life. He then decided to try another means of exit, and climbing up his chimney as far as he could he broke a hole with a chisel and axe through the side of the chimney and emerged upon the roof. An unbroken waste of snow met his eyes. He saw that he could never have got out by the plan first tried, as the drift extended at least 300 feet in that direction to the very edge of a precipice of several hundred feet fall overlooking a valley. He managed to tunnel out from a window and reached his father's house, which was more fortunately located, and whence he got help to remove his wife and children to this haven of safety. The snow continued to fall and for two days nothing was done by the villagers but to care for themselves and families. On Christmas day some of the men made their way to the cottage, in a secluded place, where lived Mrs. Kate Witman, a widow, and two children. The woman was found in bed, frozen to death, and beside her her oldest daughter, also dead. An infant of 18 months was bundled up in the bedclothes so warmly that it was alive, though insensible. It was cared for and restored. Next day (Sunday, December 26) a meeting of villagers met in the school house, when a Committee of Safety, composed of fifteen men, headed by a Mr. Wright, was formed, and full power given it. The people were all brought together into about twenty houses nearest the school house, and all the fuel and provisions in the village were brought to this common centre, and daily rations served out to each house by the committee, while foraging parties were daily sent out to search for wood and the birds which were lying frozen in the woods. On Tuesday, January 4, Cooper, whose narrow escape is mentioned above, was dispatched to Berryville for help.

(Since the above is in type, we learn that the whole thing is untrue, hence will not give the rest of the story.)

HOW TO TREAT FROZEN PEOPLE.

Somebody who knows what he is talking about writes as follows in the American *Agriculturist*: "If any part of the body gets, frozen, the very worst thing to do is to apply heat directly. Keep away from the fire. Use snow if you can get it; if not, use the coldest possible water. Last winter our little boy of five years froze his feet while out coasting at considerable distance from the house. He cried all the way home, and the case seemed pretty bad. I brought a big panful of snow and put his feet in to it, rubbing them with the snow. But my hands could not stand the cold. I was alarmed to see him keep his feet in the snow so long, but he could not bear them out of it. It was half an hour before he would take them out, and then the pain was all gone, and when I had wiped them dry and rubbed them a little he was entirely comfortable, put on his stockings and shoes and went to play. He never afterward had any trouble with his feet on account of this freezing. His sister got her feet extremely cold, and put them at once to the fire. Her case at first was not so bad as her brother's, but the result was much worse. Her feet were very tender all winter, and she suffered from chilblains. Her toes had a swollen, purple look, and she had to take a larger size of shoes."

MAGNIFICENT SCENE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Jan. 1, 1881.—The Horse Shoe fall is frozen solid 200 feet from either shore, in consequence of which the Clifton Water Works Company have ceased operations. They cannot control enough water to keep their machinery in motion. Their reservoirs have run dry, and the town is without water supply.

The formidable icicles supended from the grizzly rocks are grand beyond description. The ice mountains keep working their way upward and now reach a height of about 120 feet. The spray has made wonderful formations. The pretty cedars are so loaded with ice that they droop nearly to the ground. The grand old trees on Goat Island and Prospect Park are completely frosted over, and bend beneath their heavy coats of ice.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

After the adjournment of the house of representatives on Monday evening the democrats of both houses met in caucus in the state library room for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for United States senator. The caucus was attended by seventy-two representatives and thirteen senators, eighty-five in all.

The nomination of a candidate for senator being in order, Senator Gorden moved that the caucus adjourn without making a nomination and that the caucus meet again on Tuesday at 1 o'clock. Senator Gorden supported his motion by saying that the democrats were going into the fight on the free lance principle and that it would be better to wait and see what terms as to a fair apportionment could be made with the republican factions. This did not meet with favor, and was not carried.

On motion Senator W. A. Wallace was nominated by acclamation. The caucus then adjourned.

VALUABLE CATTLE BURNED.

Possibly the most horrible and wholesale destruction of valuable thoroughbred cattle ever occurring in Pennsylvania took place in the burning of the barn on the Elizabeth farms, Lancaster county, on last Friday night. The barn was destroyed by the hand of an incendiary between twelve and one o'clock. With it fifty-two head of thoroughbred Jersey cattle, seventy-five game chickens, five thoroughbred hunting dogs, fifty tons of hay and thirty tons of straw were destroyed. These farms belong to the G. Dawson Coleman estate.

THEIR THROATS WERE CUT.

Petersboro, N. H., January 12.—At 6 o'clock this morning Hatch Walsh, aged forty, and his wife, who lived in the rear of the Baptist church were found outside upon the snow, she dead with her throat cut, and he near her with his throat cut from ear to ear and almost dead. It is supposed that after cutting her throat Walsh cut his own and both went out.

THREE MEN BURNED TO DEATH.

Washington, January 12.—Last night the residence of Timothy Caven, near Garthersburg, Maryland, was destroyed by fire, and his two sons, Francis and Dennis, and an employee named John Folby were burned to death. Mrs. Caven was severely burned

London, Jan. 12.—A terrible outbreak of fever, said to have been imported in foreign flax, has taken place at Tandragee, in county Armagh. One hundred and nine persons are now prostrate. There are numerous deaths daily. Eleven persons were buried on Monday and thirteen yesterday.

FROM SPRING MILLS.

There will soon be another place to unload and sell grain—our enterprising neighbor Geo. A. Runk, expects to buy grain and manufacture flour which will be quite an addition to this place.

The presidential election is over—next excitement for the voters in Gregg twp. will be in February, when it is to be decided if Penn Hall or Spring Mills shall be the place for holding the election in the Southern precinct in the future. And the next election will come off in May, and that is one our learned and all others that look to the interests of our young people will take a special interest in, and that is the selection of the Superintendent of schools. In this important office our school directors are held responsible for the selection. No doubt the men to make the selection from will number half a score or more. Men like Rev. Prof D. M. Wolf, are the ones to fill such offices of great importance to our educational interests. He is too well known to need recommendation here by the citizens of the county. He has concluded to accept the office if tendered.

As this place is booming, it might be of some interest to the numerous readers of your valuable paper, by giving some of the advantages of this place. It has been admitted by all visitors from a distance, that have been to different summer watering places, that this neighborhood has more attraction than any of the great places now known as the greatest summer watering places of America. All that this place wants is a house for the necessary accommodation to travelers and families wishing to spend the summer here. The citizens can now congratulate themselves that the movement is made to have a house for such accommodation here, at one of the healthiest and most attractive places in North America. There are many places in and about this neighborhood of special interest to strangers, owing to its natural attractions. First are the large springs, where there is a large volume of fresh water issuing from subterranean depths so great that no bottom, it is said, has yet been found. And the scenery—there are views from different points, from summits of different mountains, over our valleys in Centre county. This is the case with Penns Valley as seen from the top of Nittany mountain. But the grandest view in the county, and especially in Penns Valley, is to be had from the summit of Egg Hill, just south of this place. Being on the summit of this hill and facing to the north, the observer overlooks the Brush and Nittany Mountains, and the heart of the valley is here spread out before you; turning to the south, you have the long undulating tree-covered Seven Mountains, which of itself is the finest sight and worth the trip at any time to see. Between these mountains and Egg Hill lies Georges Valley. Then turning to the south-west, the observer has the Seven Mountains, Tussey Mountains in front of his eyes and overlooking the valley known as the Loop. These valleys are checkered with forests and farms, and dotted here and there with buildings of all kinds. The observer takes in from this point a distance of over fifty miles. The beauty and attractiveness of the scenery is not excelled by the picturesque loveliness and magnificent grandure. To the admirer of nature, few sights can be more pleasing than this. The beauty of Penns Valley has long been known, but can be praised only when viewed from this hill. Then the observer will have to admit that the half has not been seen and told.

The owner of the ground where this view is afforded is Jacob McCool, and he offers to lease it to any party that will fit it up as is required to accommodate parties that wish to take a view, from this grand point, for the term of ninety-nine years. It would be well for those men that have the money in hands that has been left from a balance out of the Pic-nic expenses, to lease the said place and prepare it for a general Pic-nic ground. Hope they will take this into consideration and act upon it at once.

Penn's Creek Caves.—This place is the nearest rail road point to these another of the great natural wonders of the world, so acknowledged by all those that have been to see them, and been at other great natural wonders mentioned in history. X

A RELIABLE AND HONORABLE CONCERN.

Persons who desire to purchase Pianos and Organs are naturally anxious to know what terms are honorable and responsible. Among this class we can cordially recommend the Mendelssohn Piano Co., of New York, whose advertisement appears elsewhere.

We select from their catalogue some extracts from letters received from their customers, in proof of our assertion

Accept my thanks for the honorable dealing I have received at your hands,
JOHN FAIRBANK, Cochituate, Mass.

I shall lose no opportunity to recommend your instruments and your manner of dealing.
SAM'L CUSHMAN, Deadwood, Dak.

I can express my appreciation of your kindness in sending me so fine an instrument. Allow me to thank you for your honorable manner of dealing.
JOHN B. CUMMING, Pres. Female College, Greensboro, Ala.

I cannot express my thanks to you for sending me so fine an instrument.
MRS. JOHN W. MAY, Manchester, Iowa

I feel under obligation to you for your punctual dealing.
JUDGE M. HART, Boquechitto, Miss.

I can recommend you and your instruments,
THEODORE HERRLING, Fond-du-Lac, Wis.

I am much obliged for your integrity in sending me such an excellent and sweet toned instrument.
MRS. RICHARD WOODERSON, Clinton, Mo.

In my estimation I have as good an instrument, if not a better one, than was ever sent to this city.
WM. T. BLEIKE, Galveston, Texas.

Accept my thanks for the gentlemenly dealing I have received at your hands.
J. A. SWENSON, St. Paul, Minn.

Hundreds of others of similar tenor can be seen in the testimonials of the Mendelssohn Piano Co. Send stamp for catalogue.

Headache, all Billious Disorders, Dyspepsia, and Constipation cured by DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE ANE DYSPEPSIA PILLS. Price 25 cents. 20jan4t

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IN THE WHOLE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

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ANSWER THIS.

Did you ever know any person to be ill, without inaction of the stomach, liver or kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive; and did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure? Ask your neighbor this same question.—*Times.*

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The World for 1881 will be the best and cheapest newspaper published in the English tongue on either side of the Atlantic.

With new presses surpassing any ever before manufactured even by Hoe & Co.; with new and unequalled typographical and business facilities of all sorts, and with a better organized telegraphic correspondence throughout the world than that of any other American journal, The World for 1881 will afford its readers daily a complete, condensed and trustworthy record of all current events.

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Its daily cable letters from London bring the Old World to the breakfast-tables of the New.

In its Wall Street Gossip and its Items for Investors, taken together with its accurate, candid and absolutely impartial Financial Article, The World daily presents an unrivalled picture not only of the true condition of the multitudinous enterprises in which the adventurous and active people of this country invest their savings but also of all the fluctuating influences exerted upon those enterprises by the speculations and the speculators of the Stock Exchange.

No man who owns or expects to own an interest in any corporate property can afford to miss for a single day the information daily and exclusively given in The World, not only as to the natural and the intimate course of affairs affecting stock values, but also as to the plans, schemes and combinations which are incessantly making and unmaking in and out of Wall street to affect those values.

The World contains also every day the freshest, fullest and most instructive notices of everything new and interesting in the realms of art, of literature and of social life.

It is the accredited organ of the colleges of the Union, and the accuracy and vivacity of its sporting columns, covering all the various forms of athletic amusement which have multiplied among us of late years, commend it to the "rising generation" throughout the country

As the only metropolitan morning journal published in the English language which maintains an unswerving fidelity to the great enduring principles of the Democratic faith in politics, The World for 1881 will be found, where for the last five years The World has been found, absolutely loyal to Democratic principles; absolutely independent of all persons, cliques and factions within the Democratic party.

The World will maintain the cause of the Union against sectionalism in all its forms, the cause of good government against corruption in all its forms, and the cause of the people against monopoly in all its forms.

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Daily, without Sundays, one year, $10; six months, $5; three months $2.50; less than three months, $1 per month.

The Sunday World, one year, $2.

The Monday World, containing the Book Reviews and "College Chronicle," one year, $1.50.

The Semi-Weekly World (Tuesday and Fridays)—Two Dollars a year To Club Agents—An extra copy for club of ten; the Daily for club of twenty five.

The Weekly World (Wednesday). One Dollar a year. To Club Agents—An extra copy for club of ten, the Semi-Weekly for club of twenty, the Daily for club of fifty.

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STYLE 3 Magnificent rosewood case elegantly finished, 3 strings 7 1/3 Octaves of patent cantante agraffes, our new patent overstrung scale, beautiful carved legs and lyre heavy serpentine and large fancy moulding round case, full Iron Frame, French Grand Action, Grand Hammers, in fact every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ.....Associate Editor.

:O:

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs, Jan. 20, '81.

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Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts. *amount of one year's postage, instead of* 20cts *as formerly when paid by themselves.*

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 jan '79" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1878, and that it is time he was paying the printer

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 7, 1880, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

	WESTWRD		
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	4 35 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 00 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	9 05 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 05 a m
"	"	Renovo	1 45 p m
"	arr at	Erie	7 40 p m
NIAGARA EX.	leaves	Phila	9 00 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	12 15 p m
"	arr at	Williamsport	4 15 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	5 30 p m
"	"	Renovo	8 40 p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	12 20 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	4 00 p m
"	arr at	Williamsport	7 55 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	9 10 p m
	EASTWARD.		
PACIFIC EX	leaves	Lock Haven	7 05 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 37 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 20 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	12 05 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 45 p m
DAY EX.	leaves	Renovo	10 05 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 35 a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 20 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 40 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	6 35 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Renovo	9 00 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	10 20 p m
"	"	Williamsport	11 10 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	2 00 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 05 a m
FAST LINE	leaves	Williamsport	12 15 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 15 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 45 a m

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with A. & B. R. R. for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R.; and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, and Day Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Judgement Exemption notes—tight note—for sale at this office, 15c per dozen. tf.

—Best oysters in town at Solt's.

—Mr. John L. Rockey, of near Zion, died suddenly of heart disease, at his home on Friday 7 inst

—Gen. Beaver's name was among 40 others mentioned for U. S. Senator, in the house, at Harrisburg, on 10th. The General would do better than some others mentioned for the place.

—Dinges is offering goods at very low prices in order to get rid of stock. He has a large assortment on hand.

—Centre Hall's young folks are taking advantage of the sleighing. Last Thursday evening quite a party sleighed to Mr. Shannon Boal's, near Linden Hall, and report having a jolly time there.

—The editor has gone to the nation's capitol, accompanied by Mr. Wm. Wolf, who will no doubt take good care of him and see that he does not fall into the hands of the police or some fellow from Ohio.

—Just now our merchants are selling goods at almost cost, in order to make room for spring stock, and at the head of the list we find C. Dinges offering the best bargains.

—We have experienced that an editor's sleigh can be upset without his being tight at all.

So can an associate's, too.

—We were informed that Mr. Ilgen Musser, of Millheim, had a leg broken on Wednesday, 12, at the mountain near that place. He was taking out logs, one of which rolled on his leg causing the fracture.

—Hoover, Hughes & Co., of Philipsburg, Centre, have the contract for furnishing all the material and erecting the new hotel at Cresson Springs.

—If you want nice fresh oysters, call on Solt, in the Bank building, and have him serve you up a dish.

—J. S. Fischer, coach-maker, near Rebersburg, has a few fine sleighs on hand yet, which can not be beat for style and finish, and are offered at fair figures. His work is first class, warranted and bears closest inspection.

—The public are cordially invited to attend the public meeting to be held at the Union church, near Farmers Mills, by the Y. M. C. A., of this place.

—Now is the time to buy goods cheap. Dinges is selling at almost cost price, in order to make room for a large spring stock of goods, and he cordially invites all to come and see the bargains offered.

—Engineers are at present surveying on the Tyrone and Clearfield branch of the Pennsylvania railroad with a view of making improvements. The idea is to straighten the curves.

—A Banking Establishment, called the "Houtzdale Bank," with D. R. Good, President, and Charles R. Houtz, Cashier, has been established in the town of that name.

—Sheffield Corson, aged about 57, a resident of Burnside twp., Clearfield, died suddenly on the 1st inst. while sitting on a chair talking and playing with the children of his family.

—Did you hear the good news? It is settled now that Lewins, manager of the Philad. Branch, sells more clothing, cheaper clothing, better clothing, and has bigger piles of it than any other store now open in the state. It is a fact —and don't you forget it. Just call and see for yourselves.

"Is there a man with soul so dead," who hath suffered the miseries of a cough or cold, yet neglected to try "Sellers Cough Syrup?"

—Mr. George Royer, of near Rebersburg, died on Wednesday afternoon, 12, of an affection of the liver, from which he had been ailing for some time. Mr. Royer was well known in the eastern part of the county, and one of the most esteemed citizens of Miles township. Kind and open-hearted to all, and liberal to all useful projects. We regret his loss, and sympathize with his family in their affliction. His funeral on Saturday forenoon was one of the largest held in that section.

—The fellows at the Philad. Branch did not get a sleigh ride yet thus far this winter. The low prices of clothing kept up the rush to such an extent that there was no time for sleigh riding with them. Here comes in one of the disadvantages of selling cheap, you are kept so busy that you must deny yourself all pleasure. Go to the Philad. Branch if you want a good suit and cheap.

—Vick's Floral Guide.—This work is before us, and those who send 10 cents to James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., for it will be disappointed. Instead of getting a cheap thing, as the price would seem to indicate, they will receive a very handsome work of 112 pages, and perhaps 500 illustrations—not cheap, but elegant illustrations, on the very best of calandered paper, and as a set off to the whole, a beautiful Colored Plate that is worth twice the price of the book.

Headache cured for 25 cents by DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA PILLS. 20 jan 4t.

The invalid finds in "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher" nature's great restorer. It is wonderful.

Cloverseed.—We pay the highest market price in cash for *choice* cloverseed at our Farm Implement and Seed store, opposite the Bush House.

ALEXANDER & CO.,
6 jan 3t. Bellefonte, Pa.

—A good new shuttle sewing machine for hand or treadle can be traded or bought at the Reporter office. Price $12.

Caley's Chicken Powder, a sure cure for Cholera and Gapes. Sold by J. D. Murray. [nov. 3m.

—We learn that Sheriff Spangler is confined to his bed. Hope he may be about again before long

—Mrs. Miller, who is to be hung at Williamsport this month, is reported to have lost her reason. An application will be made for a pardon at the next meeting of the board.

—Had slight snow-fall on Tuesday night. Sleighing still continues to be capital.

—Messrs. Shaffer and Yearick, of near Zion, dropped in the Reporter office, the other day.

—The census reports have been closed up, the last one—that of the twp. of Covington, Clearfield Co., having been sent in on Saturday. The official enumeration was sent to congress on Monday.

—Just now Dinges is selling goods at a sacrifice, preparatory to laying in a bran new stock for the Spring trade. You had better call at once as they are offering splendid chances to buy cheap.

—H. L. Dieffenbach, of Lock Haven, after years of retirement from editorial labor, has resumed the editorship of the Clinton *Democrat*. Our friend Diffy is a clear headed writer and one of the purest democrats in the state.

—Under the laws of Pennsylvania physicians are required to register their names at the prothonotary's office in the county which they reside. This seems to be neglected in some of our counties.

—Prof. Feehrer, the well known band master, is at present instructing the Centre Hall band. The band has reorganized lately—and now consists of 10 members. We suppose the Professor will make it one of the best bands around.

—The prospects are that there will be more beer bottles turned out by the glass bottle factories of Pittsburg this season than in any former year.

—Mr. W. L. Royer, of Orangeville, Ill., is home to Centre county on a visit. He reports times as being flush out there and is pleased with the country.

—Tuesday morning a dog frightened the horse of a Mr. Campbell, on the other side of the toll gate, causing him to run off and upset the sleigh. The horse was caught in town, the sleigh was wrecked.

—The contract for the school-house at Potters Mills, was awarded to Horace Zerby, of this place, his bid, $1450, being the lowest. The house is to be brick and two stories high, one room below and one above.

A hollow tree in Southern California has been converted into a dwelling. Doors and windows have been put in, and floors built for eight stories, the entrance to them being made by means of a ladder. Outside the topmost room is a small balcony, shaded by the foliage of the tree.

—They are as busy as bees in clover-head time at the Philad. Branch, selling cheap clothing. The run is great, but the stock on hand is greater. And all so cheap, all genuine goods, and all plainly marked. Pop in and see Lewins before buying clothing elsewhere.

—Bald Eagle Valley RR. Co., elected the following officers: Pres, L. A. Mackey; Directors, Thomas A Scott, A. G. Curtin, John Irwin, James Gamble, C. A. Mayer George B. Roberts, John P. Green, James Duffy, J. N. DuBarry, Strickland Kneass; Secretary and Treasurer, Edmund Blanchard. The number of Directors was changed from six to ten. An annual dividend of five per cent. was declared. It is said that the Company contemplate the purchase of the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe road and intend to merge it into their organization, increasing the mileage of the B. E. V. RR. to about seventy-five miles.

A Chicago dog saved the lives of his master and family the other night. The house took fire, and the dog, first discovering the flames, broke his chain, ran to his master's door and after howling and barking in the vain attempt to rouse him, finally burst the door in and woke him by licking his face. The faithful animal escaped with his life, though badly burned.

—Irish troubles are not yet settled and seem to be getting worse. If the Irish had a grocery like Sechlers to deal at they would be content to let John Bull boss as he pleases. But with no cheap groceries and England ruling with an iron hand is a little too much for the sons of the Emerald Isle. Look at our own county, all our people, including the Irish, are content, and it may all be attributed to the pure, fresh and wholesome groceries that are to be had at Sechlers—for when you can get these, what more do you want?

—Report of the Walnut Grove school, in Harris twp., for the second month ending Jan. 11. Number of pupils enrolled, 29, number at end of month 29, per cent of attendance, 84; number of pupils present every day, 11 Examination: Grammer, W. F. Bradford, received 100 per cent. Those above 90, were Cora Durst, James Osman; Geography, Mary Poorman and Bertie Kimport received 100 per cent. Those above 85, Cora Durst, Cora Kimport, Annie Markle, W. F. Bradford, James Osman and David Bradford. Written and Intellectual Arithmetic; those receiving 90, and above were Cora Durst, Mary Poorman, and Bertie Kimport, Annie Markle, Cora Kimport, W. F. and David Bradford, Arthur Kimport, James Osman, Wm. Bohn. History and Orthography good.

We would be pleased to have more of the parents call and see what we are doing. J. W. Keller, Teacher.

For the Reporter.

Oil City, Venango Co., Pa., Jan., 10, 1881.—In honor of Joseph K. Weber, of Rebersburg, Centre county, Pa., his friends in Venango county, Pa., celebrated his fifty-ninth birth day, on January 8th, 1881, at the house of Andrew Frank's, two miles west of Oil city, Pa., where there was a general gathering of his brothers, sisters and nephews, to partake of the sumptuous repast, prepared by his sister, Mrs. Andrew Frank. After supper they all joined in a social chat for a short time, and then shook hands, bid each other a friendly good night, and left for their homes, well satisfied. Yarrick.

FROM MADISONBURG.

Plenty of snow and good sleighing. Ira Hazel is doing a good business. Andrew Ocker, as every person knows, also does a big business. Will say a few words about the new Christ. Reformed church, which is a handsome structure, well built, nicely finished inside, a beautiful chandelier which has twelve lights, also a very fine bell. A protracted meeting commenced on 3, and continued all following week; services in the forenoon and evening, the church was dedicated on Sunday, 9th. The members raised several hundred dollars during the week. Two hundred and fifty dollars were to be raised yet on Sunday; $150 were raised by subscription and collection, the other $100 was raised in a short time by a few members. We understand that George Shaffer, of Madisonburg, bought the bell, chandelier and paid $400 besides, in all $700. Several other members subscribed almost the same. We need not say that there was a large audience especially on Sunday, and sleighing brought them out. G.

Lydia A. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound revives the drooping spirits; invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions; gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of beauty the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time. 20 jan 2t.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No 1, 1 00, No 2, 90, No 3, 70
Rye, 70c
Corn, ears, per bu. 37 c.
Corn old. 45c.
Oats, 35c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Barley, 50 to 65c.
Cloverseed, 6c to 7c per lb
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $4.60
Butter, 25c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 8c.
Ham, 10c.
Shoulders, 7c,
Bacon or side, 7c.
Eggs per doz., 22c.

Corrected weekly by L. J. Grenoble.

TROUBLESOME CHILDREN

that are always wetting their beds ought not to be scolded and punished for what they cannot help. They need a medicine having a tonic effect on the kidneys and urinary organs. Such a medicine is Kidney-Wort. It has specific action. Do not fail to get it for them.

The first turnpike ever made in the United States was that constructed between Philadelphia and Lancaster in 1793, costing $500,000.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Office of the F. M. F. Ins. Company of Centre County, Pa.

Centre Hall, January 10, 1881.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter the twenty-third annual statement of the transactions of the Company is herewith presented.

Assets.

Bills receivable, being premium notes due and payable by members for Insurance the past year		$31,376.24
Paid on same		$741.05
Received amt. due Company from the Est. of Gen. Geo. Buchanan.		$400.00
To which add tax No 11	$3,248.63	
Less off for collection	$162 40	$3,086.23
Cash in the treasury		$549.25
Making the total available assets of the past year.		$34,670.67

Expenses.

Compensation of Directors	$153.94
Salary of Sec'y	100.00
Salary of Treas.	60.00
Printing, office rent, postage and stationary	80 87
Election board	8.00
Balance due Mrs. Conty	16.00
Balance due W. J. Jackson	200.00
Balance due Geo. Kustoborder	63,00
David Keller on barn	940.00
Saml. Vantries on barn and grain	1,260.00
Geo. Swabon farm implements and grain	966.00
D. M. Shivery, small fire	4.40
C. Luse smith shop, small fire.	10.00
Wm. J. Thompson's interest	19.77
Samuel Gramly's interest	7.50
J. H. Musser's interest	7.28
Total accruing assets and funds of the company the past year less expenses	$3,884.26
To which add notes of 1876, 7, 8 and 9	$30,786.41
Minus cash premiums, carpenters risks, cancellations and tax on notes	$107,578.69
Making the total available assets of the company this day	$13,284.09
Face value of premium notes in force	$125,081.01
Risks and insurances taken the past year	$185,625,78
Risks and insurances in force of 1876, 7, 8 and 9.	$369,937.60
Making the risks of company this day	$1,242,602.05
Amt. outstanding	$1,612 539 65 $1,178 94

At an election held the same day the following named members were elected directors for the ensuing year: J. W. Krumrine, H. C. Campbell, Henry Keller, Joseph Baker, Fred Kurtz, John Rishel, Maj. J. B. Fisher, S. J. Herring, H. E. Duck, J. H. Musser, Samuel Gramly, H. G. Royer Whereupon the board organized and elected the following officers;

President—Henry Keller.
Vice President—S. J. Herring.
Secretary—D. F. Luse.
Treasurer—Wm. Wolf.

D. F. Luse, Henry Keller,
13 jan 3t Secretary. President.

HOUSE AND LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale a HOUSE AND LOT situate in Centre Hall. Besides house there is a two-story furniture shop, stable and other necessary outbuildings erected on the lot. The buildings are all nearly new. This property is a desirable one, being favorably located. Any one wishing to purchase a good home will do well by calling. Terms reasonable.

Ezra Krumbine.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Wilson, late of Potter township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Centre county, he requests all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to deceased to come forward and make prompt payment, and those having claims against decedent to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH CROTZER,
Centre Hall, Pa.
18jan 6t. Adm'r

UNSEATED LAND APPEAL.—Appeals will be held in the Commissioners office at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., for the purpose of adjusting the assessed value of unseated lands as follows:

Tuesday, Feb. 1st for the townships of Haines, Penn, Gregg, Potter, Harris, College, Ferguson, Half Moon and Patton
Wednesday Feb 2nd for the townships of Benner, Spring, Walker, Marion, Howard, Boggs, Union, Huston, Worth and Taylor. Thursday Feb. 3d for the township of Rush. Friday Feb. 4th for the townships of Snow Shoe, Burnside and Curtin. All persons interested take notice. Andrew Gregg,
Henry Beck George Swab,
Clerk. Jacob Dunkle,
jan. 13 3t. County Commissioners.

FARM AND MILL PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE!—Will be sold at Public Sale in Potter twp., on

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26. 1881,

at 2 p. m., the valuable Grist mill, known as the Red Mill, and a tract of land, containing 46 acres, bounded by Sinking Creek, by lands of Jacob Royer, Benjamin Bitner, John Hinebach, Daniel Fleisher, Joseph Shirk, dec'd, Jacob Treaster and John M'Coy, with all the water rights, liberties and privileges appurtenant thereto Thereon erected a TWO-STORY LOG AND FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and all necessary outbuildings. Also an excellent ORCHARD OF CHOICE FRUIT and a well of never failing water. The mill is in excellent repair, having been recently refitted, the land under high state of cultivation, and good fences. ALSO A FARM, containing 56 ACRES, more or less, adjoining the Red Mill property. The land is all clear, under good fences, and in the best state of cultivation. Thereon erected a TWO-STORY LOG AND FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, BANK BARN, good as new, Buggy shed, Wash-house and other needed outbuildings. There is a well near the barn and a spring of never failing water near the house, also an Orchard of Choice Fruit. Also a tract of wood land, containing 4 Acres, more or less, near the mountain, and about ¼ mile from the farm. Another Tract of Woodland, containing about ACRES, about 2 miles south-west of the farm.

Terms of Sale.—One-third of purchase money on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year and the balance in two years with interest from confirmation of sale, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

CATHARINE ROYER,
JNO. B. ROYER,
jan6 Administrators.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Will be sold at public sale on the premises in Miles township near Stover's place. On Friday, Jan. 21st, 1881.

All that certain tract or piece of ground, bounded by lands of Jeremiah Haines, Geo. Wohlfert and others. Containing sixty acres, more or less, about twenty acres cleared, the balance in timber Thereon erected a dwelling house and other outbuildings.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day when terms will be made known by J. H. Reifsnyder
djan Assignee of Geo. Fiedler.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for license in the office of the Clerk of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre and that application will be made at the next Session of said Court to grant the same

J. W. Snook, Wholesale, Millheim Bor.
Sam'l H. Kanes, Tavern, Liberty twp.
Robert Taylor " Philipsburg
Jas. I. Delong " Liberty twp
J. C. Harper,
Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of Sundry writs of Feiri Facias, Levari Facias, and Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, and to me directed, there will be exposed at public sale at the Court House in Bellefonte, on Saturday the 22nd day of November, A.D. 1881, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate of the defendants to wit:

No. 1.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Village of Snow Shoe, Snow Shoe Township, Centre county, Penna. Bounded and described as follows—bounded on the north by lot of Hubert Williams on the south by fourth street, as per plot of Snow Shoe City, on the east by Nectarin street, and on the west by an alley, containing two lots, thereon erected a two story frame house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Burnes.

No. 2.

The following described real estate of the Defendants to wit—all those three lots or several pieces of ground situate in the town of Moshannon, Snow township, Centre county, Penna. and extending along the east side of Chestnut street 180 feet to Mccessin alley, each lot containing 60 feet front and bounded on the east by Snow Shoe alley and numbering 1, 2, 3, in the general plan of said town, thereon erected a two-story frame house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jas. Mankin admialstrator of Estate deceased.

No. 3

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Rush township, Centre county Penna bounded on the east by Moshannon Creek, on the west by Philipsburg and Clearfield turnpike and on the south by Wheeling, containing one fourth acre more or less, no buildings.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Rush township, Centre county, Penna bounded on the north and northwest by Moshannon creek, on the east and south-east by an alley, and on the south by the turn pike road leading from Philipsburg to Curvensville, containing one and one fourth acre more or less, no buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Mrs. Patrick Collins and Pat Collins her husband formerly Mrs. Patrick Donahue administratrix of Pat. Donahue bounded George M. Brisbin guardian Ad Litem for Peter Donahue, John Donahue and Mary Donahue.

No 4

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Potter township, Centre county, Penna bounded and described as follows—beginning at stones along land of George Hubler, sold to John Bowersox, south 34½ east 54 5-10 perches to stones, thence along land of John Neff and Robt S. Watson north 55½ east 60 perches to stones, thence along land of the said George Hubler North 34½ west 54 perches to a small chestnut, thence along Nittany mountain south 56° west 60 perches to the place of beginning containing 20 and 54 perches neat measure, thereon erected a two-story log house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Garver.

No. 5

All the right title and interest of defendants in and to all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Snow Shoe township, Centre county, Penna. adjoining lands of A. C. Hinton, John Q. Tate and others in the town of Snow Shoe Land Association containing 16 acres more or less, about 12 acres cleared and under fence without any other improvements thereon, Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Harry Crissman.

No. 6

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Spring township, Centre county Penna. bounded and described as follows, beginning at a post corner of lands of Wm Toland and Wm. Felty, thence by land of latter north 30½° west 8 3 10 perches to a post, thence north 30½° west 37 perches to a post thence by lands of Thomas' Estate. south 6° west 40 perches to post in road thence by said road south 41° east 10 perches to a post, thence by land of Wm. Poorman North 61° east 14 perches to post thence by same land and lands of Jacob Bardett south 29° east 14 perches to post, thence by lands of Wm. Toland 61 degrees east 3 perches to post, thence south 29° east 17 perches the place of beginning, containing 24 acres and 22 perches neat measure.

ALSO.

All that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penna. bounded and described as follows: beginning at the North-west corner of C. T. Alexander lot on High street, thence along the same street 143 feet to a 20 foot alley, thence along the north side of the said alley 174 feet to the southwest corner of C. T. Alexander lot, thence along the west side of said lot 180 feet to the place of beginning, thereon erected a two-story frame house and outbuildings.

ALSO

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penna bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in south street corner of ot of Wm. Felty thence by said street north 71¼° west 100 feet, thence south 79° west 150 feet to an alley, thence by said alley south 11¼ deg east 100 feet to said lot of Wm. Felty. thence by the line of same 150 feet to the place of beginning, thereon erected a frame dwelling house &c.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage, tenement and piece of land situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penna bounded and described as follows: Beginning at corner of brick building corner of Dunlap and High streets, thence by Dunlap street 62½ feet to post corner of Bayard lot, thence along land of George A. Bayard 171 feet to corner of lot of D. G. Bush, thence along lot of D. G Bush 62½ feet to High street, thence along High street 171 feet to the place of beginning, thereon erected a large brick building.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by High street, on the east by lot of P. Gray Meek on the south by an alley and on the west by Thomas street fronting on High street 150 feet and extending back 180 feet to said alley, thereon erected a two-story frame double house, 1 single dwelling house, one cottage house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac Haupt. No. 7.

All that certain messuage or tract of land situate in Worth township, Centre county, Penna. beginning at a post on line of Reuben Reese on bank of creek, thence south 37¾ deg east 26 3 10 perches to a post thence north 53¾ deg east 20 5 10 perches to post, thence south 47½ deg east 20 3 10 perches along public road to post, thence north 32 deg east 39 5-10 perches to post, thence south 41¾ deg east 10 perches to post, thence north 49¾ deg east 8 2 10 perches to pin oak, thence south 83¼ deg 16 perches to stones, thence south 79 deg east 36 perches to post, thence south 7 deg east 18¾ perches to post, thence south 23 deg east 30 5-10 perches to post at public road, thence south 67 deg west 64 4-10 perches to post south 13¼ deg east 2 perches to post, thence south 46 deg west 74 perches to hemlock stump, thence north 46 deg west 88 perches to rock oak, thence north 33 deg east 67 perches to post on bank of creek the place of beginning, containing —— acres, thereon erected a two story frame house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Reese.

No. 8.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Potter township, Centre county, Penna. Bounded on the north by land of Mrs. Spangler, on the east by lands of Fry and others, on the south by lands of Mrs. Spangler, on the west by lands of Mrs. Frome, containing 5 acres more or less, thereon erected a two story log dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Josiah Taylor.

No. 9.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penna. Beginning at post on the north side of alley 150 feet east of corner of lands of Elizabeth Carney dec'd thence east along said alley 50 feet to lands of John P. Harris, thence north along land of Harris 150 feet to an alley, thence west along said alley 50 feet to lot of Hugh Taylor, thence south along lot of said Hugh Taylor 150 feet to the place of beginning, containing one fourth acre more or less; thereon erected a two-story frame house and other outbuildings Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Hagley.

No 10.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Miles township, Centre county, Penna. Bounded and described as follows: on the north by vacant tracts on the west by lands of J. Jones, on the east by lands of W Schroader and on the south by lands of Samuel Hibbs, containing 117 acres more or less, thereon erected a two-story frame house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Christian Schade.

No. 11.

All the right, title and interest of defendants in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Walker township, Centre county, Penna. Beginning at stones along land of George Hubler, sold to John Bowersox, south 34½° east 54 5-10 perches to stones, thence along land of John Neff and Robt S. Watson north 55½° east 60 perches to stones, thence along land of the said George Hubler North 34½° west 54 perches to a small chestnut, thence along Nittany mountain south 56° west 60 perches to the place of beginning containing 20 and 54 perches neat measure, thereon erected a two-story log house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Garver.

No. 12.

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Walker township, Centre county, Pa. Beginning at a post in road, thence north 33° east 75 perches to a post thence north 2½° west 100 perches to stone thence along land of Fingleman's south 57° west 94 perches to a post by pine, thence south 2½° east 147 perches to a post by road, thence along said road south 35 deg east 77¼ perches to a post, thence south 85 deg east 54 perches to a post, thence north 57° west 99 perches to the place of beginning, containing 106 acres and 80 perches, thereon erected a two story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

Two other lots situate in Walker township, Centre county, Penn's one thereof bounded on the west by lands of Henry M'Ewen and on the east, north and south by lands of Jesse Swartz, and the other bounded on the south by lands of J. H. Brown, on the east by Jesse Swartz and on the north and west by lands of Jesse Swartz, together containing 39 acres more or less, no buildings Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Georges Swartz and Christian Swartz.

No. 13.

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Walker township, Centre county, Pa Beginning at a post in road, thence north 33° east 75 perches to a post thence north 2½° west 100 perches to stone thence along land of Fingleman's south 57° west 94 perches to a post by pine, thence south 2½° east 147 perches to a post by road, thence along said road south 35 deg east 77¼ perches to a post, thence north 57° east 54 perches to a post, thence north 33° west 99 perches to the place of beginning, containing 106 acres and 80 perches, thereon erected a two story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

Two other lots situate in Walker township, Centre county, Pa. One thereof bounded on the west by lands of Henry McEwens and on the east, north and south by lands of Jesse Swartz, and the other bounded on the south by lands of H. Brown, on the east by Jesse Swartz and on the north and west by lands of Jesse Swartz, together containing 39 acres more or less, no buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Swartz,

No. 13.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Potter township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone in the public road on the line of lands late of B C Brisbin; thence north 70° east, 8 perches to stones; thence north 13 deg. west, 30 perches to stones; thence south 73 deg. west, 7 perches to stones; thence north 23° west 111 perches to stones; thence north 65° east 76 5-10 perches to stones; thence south 20½ deg east, 133 4 10 perches to stones; thence south 66½° west, 36 perches to stones; thence south 36¼ west. 36 perches to stone; thence south 24° east, 153 6-10 perches to stones; thence north 72° east 19 2-10 perches to a stone; thence south 22½° east, 22 perches to a red oak; thence south 52 deg. east, 29 7 10 perches to a chestnut oak; thence south 42¾ deg. east, 17 6-10 perches to stones, thence along land of John Neff north 55½° east 60 perches to stones, thence along land of the said George Hubler North 34½° west 54 perches to a small chestnut, thence along Nittany mountain south 56° west 60 perches to the place of beginning containing 20 and 54 perches neat measure, thereon erected a two-story log house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Garver.

No. 14.

All the right title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Snow Shoe township, Centre county, Penna. beginning at a post on line of Reuben Reese on bank of creek, thence south 37¾ deg east 26 3 10 perches to a post thence north 53¾ deg east 20 5 10 perches to post, thence south 47½ deg east 20 3 10 perches along public road to post, thence north 32 deg east 39 5-10 perches to post, thence south 41¾ deg east 10 perches to post, thence north 49¾ deg east 8 2 10 perches to pin oak, thence south 83¼ deg 16 perches to stones, thence south 79 deg east 36 perches to post, thence south 7 deg east 18¾ perches to post, thence south 23 deg east 30 5-10 perches to post at public road, thence south 67 deg west 64 4-10 perches to post south 13¼ deg east 2 perches to post, thence south 46 deg west 74 perches to hemlock stump, thence north 46 deg west 88 perches to rock oak, thence north 33 deg east 67 perches to post on bank of creek the place of beginning, containing —— acres, thereon erected a two story frame house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Reese.

No. 15.

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Potter township, Centre county, Penn's: Beginning at a white oak on the corner of Augustus Tussey's land and Edward Crouch, near the foot of Tussey mountain; thence south 16° west, 103 perches to a chestnut oak; thence south 70 deg. west, 29 perches to a chestnut oak; thence north 1° east, 40 perches to a chestnut; thence north 74½° east, 273 perches to a white pine; thence north 25° west, 62 perches to a post; thence south 64° west, 26 perches to a stone; thence north 7° west, 6 perches to stone; thence south 70 deg. west, 224 perches to a chestnut oak; thence north 1 deg. west, 100 perches to a white oak. the place of beginning—containing 94 acres and 52 perches and allowance, No buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Bitner and Jno. B. Bitner,

No 14.

All that certain messuage, tenement and lot of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn'a Beginning at a post on Thomas Street a corner of Wm. L. Williams now Mrs Davidson lot, thence along the same north 88 deg. 20' west 200 feet to an alley; thence along the same north 1 deg. 40' east, 60 feet to a post; thence south 88 deg. 20' east 200 feet to a post or Thomas Street; thence along the same south 1 deg. 40' west, 60 feet to the place of beginning. It being the same lot which H. K. Williams conveyed to Solomon Derr, by deed dated the 15th day of July, 1848 Recorded in Deed book "M" page 422 Thereon erected a two-story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Solomon Derr.

No. 15

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Patton Twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post being the north-east corner of the Penns. Furnace Company lands, thence along said land south 30½° east 126 perches to small white oak, thence along lands of Thompson. McCoy & Co., north 56° east 176½ perches to stone, thence along land of Thompson, McCoy & Co. north 34° west 125 perches to stone, thence along lands of Jeremiah Mayes south 56° west 160 perches to the place of beginning, containing 127 acres, 100 perches and allowance, thereon erected a two-story frame house, bank barn and other out buildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the prorerty of Philip Carper.

No. 16.

All the right title and interest of defendant in and to all that plantation or tract of land situate in Spring Twp., Centre Co., Pa., adjoining on the north by lands of Henry Brockerhoff and lands of Daniel Z. Kline, on the east by lands of J. & P. Barnhart and George Valentine, on the south by lands of John Curtin and Jacob D. Valentine and on the west by lands late of the estate of H. N. McAllister, deceased. Containing 402 acres and 2 perches, more or less, thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings, including a frame dwelling house for a tenant,

ALSO,

All the right title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Spring township, Centre county, Penn'a, known as the Logan ore bank, containing 30 acres, more or less, having thereon erected several small cabins.

ALSO,

All the right title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain property, situate in Centre county, Penn'a, connected with and formerly the "Eagle Iron Works," including all the lands in any way connected therewith, having thereon erected a forge, furnace, dwelling house and other necessary buildings.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to all that certain messuage, tenement, tract or parcel of land situate in Boggs, Curtin and Howard townships, containing three thousand, four hundred and fifty one acres and one hundred and thirteen perches, more or less, the same been known as the Curtin timber lands or Marsh Creek property.

ALSO

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain piece of ground situate in the borough of Milesburg, Centre county, Pa., fronting on Water and Centre Street in said borough. Known as the Black Horn property, having thereon erected a two-story dwelling house, composed of stone and frame.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Milesburg, Centre county, Penn'a, adjoining the Baptist Church, having thereon erected a one and a half story frame dwelling house.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of

Gorgeous Gluttony.

One of the oddest calculations ever made was that of Soyer, with regard to the amount of food an epicure consumes in his lifetime. In the first place, he estimated, on the basis of so many ounces, or rather pounds a day, secured by careful observation and computation that a healthy man with the appetite of a bon vivant consumes in sixty years indulgence thirty-three and three quarters tons of meat, vegetables and the rest. Dividing these up into the various characters of ailment his experience taught him men preferred in their proper proportions, he secured this odd result:

Thirty oxen, 200 sheep, 100 calves, 200 lambs, and 50 pigs constituted the herds slaughtered for his benefit; 1,200 fowls, 300 turkeys, 150 geese, 400 ducks, 268 pigeons, 1,400 partridges, 600 woodcocks and snipes, 600 wild ducks, 450 plovers, 120 guinea fowls, 10 peacocks, 360 large wild, and 300 quail and other small birds, native and foreign, were spitted at his command. The game consisted of 500 hares and rabbits, and 40 deer In the way of fish figure 120 turbot, 140 salmon, 120 cod, 260 trout, 400 mackerel, 300 whiting, 800 soles, 400 flounders, 400 red mullet, 200 eels, 150 haddocks, 400 herrings, 5,000 smelts, and some hundred thousand or so of whitebait, not to mention a few hundred species of fresh-water fish. The shell-fish consisted of 30 turtles, 30 000 oysters, 1 500 lobsters or crabs, and 300,000 prawns, shrimps, sardines and anchovies. In the way of fruit occur about 500 pounds of grapes, 360 pounds of pine-apples, 600 peaches, 1,400 apricots, 240 melons, and some 100 000 plums and other fruits, together with 30 000 sommelitions of cherries, strawberries, and the like. The vegetables he estimated at 5,475 pounds, the butter at 4,434, and the cheese at 681; 2 000 eggs of chickens and 100 of p over, 4½ tons of bread, half a ton of salt and pepper, and 2½ tons of sugar furnish the "fixings."

These sorges, according to the mathematical caterer, are washed down with sufficient liquids, some 11 673¾ gallons (Soyer is very particular about fractions) in all, to float a ship freighted with them. A portion of the components of this fluid gluttony is forty-nine hogsheads or wine, 1,368¾ gallons of beer, 349 of spirits, 349 of liquors, and only 2,730 of water.

A proper pendant to Soyer's calculation is the description given in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of the bowl of punch served by Captain-General Russell, Charles the second's commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean in 1694. A fountain in the noble commander's headquarters garden was emptied and swabbed out; a canopy was spread over it to keep the rain off if there was any; then four hogsheads of brandy, twenty gallons of lime juice and a pipe of Malaga were dumped into the basin, along with 25,000 lemons, 1 300 pounds of sugar, five pounds grated nutmegs and 300 toasted biscuits. One of the ship's boys, in a little boat built for the purpose, rowed around the fountain filling the cups of the 6 000 guests sat down to the collation in the garden. The fumes of the colossal punch made him giddy, and he fell into the basin, but was luckily fished out before he was literally "drowned in drink."

Portrait of Uncle Sam.

In personal appearance, Uncle Sam is a tall, bony, healthy-looking man, apparently of 45; for, though born in 1776, he bears his age well, and seems to be getting younger every day. He loves to brag of his establishment, and puts himself on such an equality with the people that a train of hangers on are always at his elbow. There are always at his table a number of gray-headed old fellows, who were his companions in youth, and of whose service he continually speaks. He loves to boast how Tom Such-a-one saved his life at Bunker Hill, and how Dick Somebody whipped a fellow that assaulted him at Eutaw. He often, too, wipes his eyes when he looks at the picture of a tall general, hanging up in his parlor, who, he says, whipped a fellow named Pakenham who once tried to take away one of his girls and a cotton bale. On these occasions Uncle Sam will become greatly excited, and, taking off his cocked hat—which, he says, was the gift of his old friend George Washington—will swear he has the best land in the world, and can out-run, out jump, and whip any man on the hill. In truth, these are but eccentricities of a character which is so mixed up with generous virtues as to be excusable. Though inclined to peace, he can sometimes play the braggart, and is one of those who, while he will give his life in the way of friendship, in the matter of loaning his will stick like a pair of a chair. At any attempt upon him of this character, he will shoulder his cane and act out as many maneuvers as a half-pay lieutenant of infantry. On the whole, he is one of those who will cudgel his best friend in a cause in which he is engaged, and embrace his bitterest enemy in whose conduct is observable the smallest principle of magnanimity and honor.—*Southern Literary Gazette.*

A Diver's Training.

Before a man becomes an expert diver he must undergo a course of severe physical training. The atmospheric pressure on the surface is fifteen pounds for every square inch of the body, and on the average man is something like fifteen tons, but the outside and inside pressure being equal, this immense weight is unnoticed. At every thirty-four feet of descent under water this pressure is increased one atmosphere, or the additional pressure of fifteen pounds to the square inch, and as it is absolutely necessary to have the atmospheric pressure in the armor fully equal to that of the water, some idea can be had of what the diver must withstand, even at the moderate depth of thirty-four feet, although the inhaling of this compressed air in a measure relieves the unpleasant sensation. When the distance is increased to a hundred or a hundred and fifty feet the sensation becomes almost unendurable—the blood starts from the eyes, ears, mouth, and even from the pores of the skin, and on returning to the surface extreme exhaustion is the result. Some men are so constituted physically that they cannot remain under water at all. The greatest depth that is ever attained is one hundred and fifty feet, and then the most experienced diver can remain at this point but five or six minutes without serious injury. Divers go to this depth only to secure articles of great value, remaining long enough to attach a chain or rope. At a hundred feet an old diver can remain about an hour, and at fifty feet from four to six hours, according to the strength of the ulster.

Asiatic Cavalry Tactics.

A correspondent at Bucharest reports the introduction into Europe of a mode of fighting which has hitherto been confined to Asia. A squadron of Roumanian cavalry showed the prince at least something not yet tried even in Germany. A body of cavalry gallops toward the enemy, and then, instead of charging, halts suddenly, and lies down, horses and men together, the bodies of the animals forming a breastwork, from behind which the men open fire. Though the particular action on the occasion of the prince's inspection would be of little use, for horses are far too expensive for a breastwork, it is clear that animals trained to lie down by word of command would suffer on the average much less from the enemy's fire than cavalry does now. The most conspicuous loss, both of cavalry and artillery, is always in horses; yet some of the gunners who fought in Afghanistan were trained to work the guns in a kneeling position. To halve the height of a target is to decrease very greatly the chance of its being hit; and, besides, the usual fences and walls in any country are enough concealment for animals lying down, but not for the same animal if standing. It is to be hoped that the difficulty of making the horses rise again, otherwise, their previous docility might lead their riders into a hot corner without much hope of getting out of it.

Short of Women.

The first official returns of the new census of Iowa, embracing about half the counties in the State, show that this is a good State for Massachusetts to send her surplus women to. In every county of the portion of the State reported the male population exceeds the female. So that this is still a State with splendid inducements for good-looking and good women to emigrate to. According to the last returns we are short at least fifty thousand women in Iowa, to make it an even thing all round. If New England and New York had that number of women, of the best kind, to spare, they will please send them along to Iowa. Here they will find the very best homes in the world, and in time, and not a very long time either, the best of husbands.—*Red Oak (Ia.) Record.*

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

The Protestant Episcopal church is asked to contribute $158,000 to foreign missions this year.

Extracts from Mr. Moody's sermons, translated into Arabic, are read in Syria at the Sunday evening meetings.

The parish church of Fetching, England, which dates from the thirteenth century, has just been restored at a cost of $30,000.

There is said to be church accommodation in London for only one-fourth of the population, yet there are many vacant pews every Sunday.

The Shaw university at Raleigh, N. C., one of the Northern Baptist schools for freedmen, has sent out more than 1,000 teachers among the colored people. It has now 375 pupils.

The Baptist mission in Germany reports 134 churches, 26 656 members, 1,497 stations, and 11,813 Sunday-school scholars. The churches raised $65,000 last year for church purposes.

The religious necrology of the year, 1880 includes the names of Bishop Gilbert Haven, George Ripley, Dr. Samuel Osgood, Dr. Henry A. Boardman, Dr. William Adams, Lucretia Mott, Dr. E. H. Chapin.

Nebraska has 123 Congregations churches, with 3,506 members and eighty-one ministers. The total benevolences of the past year were $2,996 45 The Sabbath-school numbers 5,546 pupils. The net gain in membership for the year was 414 members.

The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* says that in Minneapolis the membership of all the Protestant churches—sixteen different denominations—is but 5,791, while the members of the Roman Catholic church number 7,561. The value of the property owned by all the churches is $486,570.

The Baptists of the Maritime Provinces of Canada report an increase in members and amount raised during the past year; and hope to raise $7,000 for home mission work. They have between fifty and sixty stations which are not self-sustaining, and require assistance from the mission board.

The Rev. E. P. Hammond, the evangelist, has been holding revival meetings in Manitoba for seven weeks. He has preached at Winnipeg, Emerson, and three other places, often in the open air, with the thermometer twenty five degrees below zero, and it is estimated that there have been not less than 1,000 conversions.

Saved by His Deerhound.

Herman Hutter and Charles Whitman, of Missouri, Montana Territory, armed with rifles and accompanied by a deerhound, went up the Rattlesnake river in quest of game. They climbed the mountains to the left of the stream and separated, taking opposite sides of the ridge, in the hopes of bagging a deer. Whitman came down the Rattlesnake side, and, soon after separating from his companion, he slipped and fell, sliding some 200 feet down the mountain side.

He vainly endeavored to stop himself by digging into the snow with hands and feet and clutching at brush and saplings, all in vain, as he was about to be precipitated over the cliff into the Rattlesnake, some forty feet below, he fortunately clasped a strong sapling with one hand, and was left dangling in the air over a precipice. By a strong effort he managed to clasp the sapling with his arm in the elbow, and grasping his wrist with the disengaged hand, awaited his inevitable fall with desperation. The hound, seeing his master fall, followed him to the edge of the cliff, and whined piteously at the predicament of his human friend. Suddenly he dashed off over the hill like a deer, and disappeared. When nearly exhausted, Whitman heard his companion, Hutter, above him, coming to his assistance. He gathered renewed courage, and held on desperately till Hutter came down with a rope and relieved him from his perilous position. Hutter says he had gone but a short distance, when the dog came upon him and seized hold of his clothing, whining. He turned upon him and the dog ran off. Regarding the strange maneuver, Hutter suspected something wrong, and followed the dog to Whitman's rescue.

A Justice Who Is Kept Busy Marrying People.

In the town of West Alexander, Penn., twelve miles from the Ohio and two miles from the West Virginia line, lives a magi-trate who is reputed to have married 1,800 couples within two years, and to have built a fine house with his wedding fees. His popularity arises from the fact that the laws of Pennsylvania do not require a marriage license, while those of the two neighboring States do. He will marry a couple without their leaving their carriage, or he will allow them to remain all night and take breakfast with him, charging judiciously for board and lodging. His regular charge for marrying a couple is $3. He sometimes has from three to five couples at a time waiting to be made one, and all in a hurry, from fear lest those who pursue will catch up in time to forbid the banns. Sometimes an enraged father or terrible big brother of the bride arrives after the ceremony is over and proceeds to vent his rage on the winds and make dire threatenings, and even offer violence. In an emergency such as this the magistrate's son, who is his father's constable, lays the case in charge of disorderly conduct against them. At one time a relative, in pursuit of a bride, was so violent that it became impossible for the constable to arrest him, when the whole town rose en masse and helped to put the offender in jail. The place is popularly known as "Hardscrabble," and when John T. Norris, a detective of Springfield, O., from whom the Cincinnati *Gazette* gets the facts, inquired the reason, he was told by an inhabitant it was "because it was such a hard scrabble for runaway couples to get there before the parents caught up."

The Man-Slayer.

A man who had committed a dreadful murder fled, and was pursued by the officers of the law and the relatives of the murdered victim. On reaching the river Nile he saw a lion on the bank, and, being dreadfully afraid, climbed up a tree. He, however, discovered a serpent in the upper branches of the tree, and, being greatly alarmed, threw himself into the river, where he was carried off and eaten by a crocodile. Thus the earth, the air and the water, alike refused shelter to a murderer. The foregoing fable was written two thousand years ago, and teaches us how it is that times change, and we change with them; also, that not every change is for the better. If the murder referred to had been committed now, instead of two thousand years ago, the murderer—unless he were a poverty-stricken, friendless wretch, a mere superfluous human quantity—instead of fleeing from the sheriff, would have hunted him up and given bail, in order to be better able to assist his attorney in procuring continuances from term to term and tampering with the State's witnesses, stealing or squashing the original indictment, procuring charges of venue, appeals, reversals, remandments, and otherwise securing his complete vindication when, in the course of time or eternity, his trial came off, if it ever did. This fable teaches us that there was once a period when the murderer was regarded with such abhorrence that even the wild beasts and the elements refused him protection. It is comforting to know that there was such a period.—*Galveston News.*

The Advance in Christian Work.

The grand advance in Christian work since the beginning of the present century is not only remarkable, but full of good cheer. The following figures will not only be read with interest, but deserves to be carefully studied:

	1800.	1880.
Number of translations of Bibles	50	250
Missionary societies	7	70
Missionaries	170	2,500
Contributions	$250,000	$6,500,000
Bibles distributed	5,000,000	150 000,000
Converts	50,000	1,800,000
Schools	70	12,000

These are grand and inspiriting figures, and ought to stimulate to increased diligence and energy. Looking backward at what has been done from a starting point of such small beginnings, who shall limit the possibilities of the future?—*Christian at Work*

A narrow gauge railroad is to be built from Chattanooga, Tenn., to the top of Lookout mountain, and a hotel to accommodate 1,000 guests will be built on the mountain.

An Ungrateful Prisoner.

The following story was told a New York *Evening Post* correspondent by General Benjamin F. Butler: A man had robbed a depot on the Stony Brook railroad, and a dispatch had been sent to arrest him at Lincoln on the arrival of the Fitchburg train. The constable accordingly arrested him, but the man broke away from him. The officer gave chase, and coming up with him the thief turned at bay, and, presenting a pistol, gave him warning not to come any nearer. But he closed upon him, when the man fired and killed him instantly. The murdered man was a friend of General Butler's. "I attended the funeral," he said, "and in the absence of the other relations, who were detained by a snow storm, walked with the widow to the grave. When the trial came on I went to court, but was sorry enough I had done so. Judge Shaw, who was conducting the case, called on the man for his defense. He said he had no counsel. Judge Shaw, looking around the court-room, said: 'Mr. Butler, you are appointed by the court as counsel for the defendant.' In vain I tried to excuse myself on account of the peculiar circumstances. Judge Shaw was inexorable, and I was obliged to obey. But when I do undertake a thing I generally push it through. So I hunted up the statutes and found that burglary included the breaking into houses, ships, buildings, etc., etc., but as a railroad depot was an unknown thing at the time the law was made the officers had no right to arrest a man for the crime, consequently his self-defense was in a measure justifiable, so a verdict of manslaughter was brought in, and he was sentenced to State prison for thirty years. After the sentence I walked up to him and congratulated him on his escape.

"'Escape!' he growled; 'do you call this an escape? I'd rather have been hung!'

"'Why the deuce didn't you tell me so in the first place,' I said, feeling very much provoked at his ingratitude. 'I should have been most happy to have accommodated you!'"

A Sheep-Eating Parrot.

Ladies who keep both parrots and poddles must be careful not to entertain by accident the New Zealand kea, or carnivorous parrot, for the one pet would probably eat the other. Such a proceeding in a drawing-room would be eminently shocking, and we think it well, therefore, to address a word of warning on the subject to parrot proprietors. The kea, although it is a parrot, is a very disagreeable fowl indeed, for not only does it attack living animals, but it wrecks the furniture of any building into which it finds its way. If left loose in a room it would reduce the picture-frames to sawdust, rip up the carpet into ribbons, dissect the stuffing of all the seats, and in other ways make itself so odious that, as the saying goes, "no one would take it as a gift." In a wild state the sheep is its favorite food, and the ferocity and ingenuity with which it keeps itself to this one of the most remarkable facts in ornithology, the unfortunate sheep often surviving the parrot's attack, even though the bird had made a hearty meal of it. In captivity such a method of feeding the pet as keeping a sheep in the back garden for the parrot to help itself to whenever it was hungry could not, of course, be thought of, but if the bird is to be confined it makes all the meals off the domestics and the visitors it would have to be provided with mutton chops. It will not look at beef, and though it does not altogether dislike pork, the only diet on which it really thrives is sheep.—*London Telegraph.*

Violin Making.

Violin making in its perfection is one of the most difficult of callings. It is apparently nothing more than the adjustment of certain bits of wood, which are planed, filed, sand-at, scratched, sand-papered, carved, pegged, glued, and varnished; but to give it the soul requires the highest capability of human intelligence. Hands must work in a material which, though easier to cut than metal, cannot be left open to the same degree of precision. Fingers must be subservient to brain. For a guide you must have the fine appreciation of tone quality. If with mechanical dexterity you possess the necessary fineness of ear, your wooden case will give out the sound of a Guarnerius, a Steiner, or an Amati. The trick of it all is so subtle that he who makes a good violin is no longer a mere imitator, a common-place instrument may be the aggregate State debt on January 1 was $32,799,464. During the year the savings bank deposits were increased by $11,669 212.84, and the depositors by 30,840. There are 5,570 public schools in the State, with 306 770 pupils, taught by 8,595 teachers, at a cost of $4,519 413.05. The governor suggests a law recognizing the custom of permanence in appointive officers during good behavior; indorses the proposal to give property-holding women the right of suffrage, and proposes a change in the law of capital punishment, giving juries the right practically to elect whether a murderer shall be hanged or imprisoned for life.

A DISPATCH from Dover, N. H., gives particulars of a fatal fire at the Stratford county poorhouse. The building contained 169 persons, and when the fire was discovered it had made considerable headway and many of the rooms were filled with smoke. Many of the inmates were locked in their rooms, and there was no one to let them all out. Twelve or thirteen persons—four of them women—lost their lives. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

ABOUT nine o'clock at night a boiler thirty feet long and three feet in diameter, in the big puddle mill of the Allentown rolling mill, at Allentown, Pa., exploded with great force, shattering the works in the immediate vicinity, instantly killing one man and wounding about fifteen others, eight of whom died on the following day.

A MAIL train was thrown from the track near Newport, Vt., by a broken rail, and Mrs. Cushing, an old lady, was instantly killed and about twenty other persons were injured.

AN explosion in the smelting works of E. Balbach & Son, in Newark, N. J., cost four workmen their lives and resulted in severe injuries to four others. The building was ruined, while the ground and houses directly in the front of the works after the explosion looked as if a terrible hurricane had passed over them. A brick was hurled through a window of the younger Mr. Balbach's residence near by and struck his niece, Miss Williams, who was asleep at the time of the explosion, on the head, producing concussion of the brain.

MANY marine disasters occurred along the Atlantic coast during the recent heavy gales. Several vessels went ashore on the Long Island coast.

ON the second day after the boiler explosion at Allentown, Pa., four more of the injured men died, increasing the list of deaths to thirteen, while two others were reported in a dying condition.

Western and Southern States.

OTTO DRESSEL, one of the most prominent Germans of Ohio, a leading lawyer at Columbus and a man of wealth, has committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

THE Republican members of the Michigan legislature, in caucus, nominated Congressman O. D. Conger as their candidate for United States Senator. The Republicans being in the majority in both branches of the legislature, Mr. Conger's nomination was equivalent to an election.

ARTHUR MURPHY was hanged at Pendleton, Oregon, for the murder of F. D. French last June.

GENERAL NATHAN GOFF, of West Virginia, succeeds Mr. Thompson as secretary of the navy. His nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

THE British ship Lupata struck on a rock off the coast of Oregon and went down with all on board.

GOVERNOR MURRAY, of Utah, has refused to give the certificate of election to Congress to George Q. Cannon, the Mormon candidate, and has given it to A. G. Campbell, his Gentile opponent, on the ground that Cannon, being foreign-born and never naturalized, is not a citizen.

A MAIL train ran into a rock-slide near Lexington, N. C., wrecking the engine and postal car and killing the engineer and colored fireman.

MRS. C. G. GALLEY and Mrs. E. O. Ellis, wives of prominent citizens of Havana, Ohio, were out sleighing when their sleigh was struck by a train and both women were instantly killed.

The phenomenon of phosphorescent fresh meat has been observed in France. Some cutlets of raw pork shone so brightly in the dark that it was possible by the aid of the light thus furnished to tell the time by the watch. The meat did not otherwise differ in appearance or odor from common meat. The phosphorescence disappeared on the sixth or seventh day. Entire freshness seemed to be a condition of the luminosity, so that when the meat began to smell its brightness ceased.

NEWS EPITOME.

Eastern and Middle States

AT a fire in Kingston, N. Y., two men were killed by falling walls and damage amounting to about $28,000 was done.

THE gross debt of Boston is $26 658,456, which is a reduction of $4,581,831 during the past year.

THE New York legislature organized by electing as speaker George H. Sharpe, who received eighty Republican votes to forty-one Democratic votes cast for Erastus Brooks. In the senate Lieutenant-Governor Hoskins made the opening address.

MASSACHUSETTS furnishes more veal to the market than any other State.

GOVERNOR CORNELL, in his annual message to the New York legislature, says that the State debt is $6,936,879.83, and that during the past year it has been reduced $8,000. The receipts for the year were $16,353 927.34, and the payments were $12,905 711.96—leaving a balance in the treasury of $3,448,215.38. The State tax has been increased from 2 863-1000 mills to 3¼ mills. The revenues of the canals were $1,200,134 63, and the expenses $889,015.84. The number of schoolhouses in this State is 11 899, of teachers 20,730, and of pupils 1,031,593. The average number of prisoners in the three prisons—Clinton, Auburn and Sing Sing—was 2,970. From the reports of 128 savings banks it appears that the number of depositors last year was 912,863, an increase of 55,011; and that the amount on deposit was $335,461,570, an increase of $30 769,230. Of fire insurance companies 167 are now doing business in the State. For charitable institutions the total expenditures during the year reached about $8,000,000. The total number of insane persons in the various asylums during the year was 9,543.

THE Dixon Crucible company, of Jersey City, N. J., the oldest and largest establishment in the graphite trade in this country, has failed for about $1 000,000. The company's failure was brought about by the suspension of Fowler, Crampton & Co., New York importers of chemicals, who owe about $500,000, and who hold a large quantity of the Dixon Crucible company's paper, which that concern will be unable to meet at maturity. The company's assets will about equal its liabilities.

GOVERNOR-ELECT A. G. PORTER, of Indiana, was married a few days ago in New York to Miss Cornelia Stone.

THE handsome Hodge opera house building and the Gargling oil building, adjoining, in Lockport, N. Y., together with a number of stores and offices, have been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about $150,000.

MRS. MEIERHOEFFER, convicted, with Frank Lammens, of the murder of her husband, John Meierhoeffer, at West Orange, N. J., on October 18, 1879, was hanged at the county court house in Newark, N. J., in the presence of about thirty people. She was very pale and deeply affected, but walked to the gallows without assistance, and met her fate without confessing or uttering a word. She died in about nine minutes, her neck being apparently unbroken. The execution of Lammens followed that of Mrs. Meierhoeffer. He asked to see the jury that convicted him, but they were not present. He declared his innocence and was led trembling to the gallows. At 11.27 the drop fell and in fourteen minutes his pulse stopped and he was pronounced dead. John Meierhoeffer, the victim, cultivated a small farm, and had quarreled for years with his wife. Lammens came to the house about five weeks before the tragedy as a tramp, and was hired to work on the farm.

ON the same day that Mrs. Meierhoeffer and Lammens were hanged at Newark two men suffered death at the hands of the law in Philadelphia—Patrick Hayes for the murder of his wife from whom he had separated three weeks before the commission of the crime, and Daniel F Sullivan for the murder of his mistress, Josephine S. Irwin.

FIVE men were varnishing a vat in a New York brewery when a can of varnish caught fire and enveloped the men in flames. Four of the men were fatally and the fifth seriously burned.

AT the annual dinner of the New York Press club responses to toasts were made by Generals Grant and Sherman, Henry Ward Beecher and others.

GOVERNOR LONG'S message to the Massachusetts legislature shows that the aggregate

A DISPATCH from Paris announces the death of Hector-Martin-Leluel, a celebrated French architect, at the age of seventy years.

THE Russian troops under General Skobeleff have been badly defeated by the Turcomans.

A NEW play by Tennyson—"The Cup"—has met with great success in London.

AT Claremorris, Ireland, a process-server, guarded by constables, was on his way to serve a writ when the party was halted by a ditch dug across the road and assaulted with a shower of stones thrown by a crowd of peasants. The police charged upon the crowd, killing one man, fatally wounding three others and injuring several more.

THERE has been another violent shock of earthquake at Agram, Austria.

THE queen's speech, read at the opening of the British parliament, is devoted largely to Irish affairs. It promises land reforms in Ireland, but intimates that coercive measures will be promptly put into effect.

THE British ship Indian Chief was wrecked at the mouth of the Thames, and eighteen men out of twenty-nine persons on board were drowned.

A BRITISH and a Spanish steamer collided off the coast of Portugal and both were sunk. Forty-five persons are reported lost.

A LONDON dispatch reports fearful disasters at sea during a recent storm. The ships Cape Sable and Wild Rose have both foundered at sea, with their crews, numbering eighty-five men, and a large steamer was seen to go down, with all hands, on the Goodwin Sands.

AT a fire in Havana a large cigar manufactory was destroyed, seven persons were burned to death and damage amounting to $150,000 was caused.

DURING a debate in the British parliament on Irish affairs Mr. Forster, chief secretary for Ireland, stated that 153 persons were under police protection in Ireland and there had been 2,573 agrarian outrages during last year.

THE failure of the Kuldja treaty has given rise to the belief that hostilities may break out any moment on the Chinese border between China and Russia. China has made extensive preparations for war, but will suffer greatly through lack of discipline and want of organization.

A JAPANESE judge has been assassinated in the streets of Tokio in revenge for the death of the assassin's father fifteen years ago.

A SERIOUS split has occurred in the ranks of the Carlists, a large section of whom have abandoned the cause of Don Carlos, the claimant to the throne of Spain.

A RUSSIAN imperial decree declares the Princess Dolgoruki, whom the emperor married shortly after the death of the empress, to be a "Serene Highness."

AN American bark has been sunk in the strait of Dover and six men on board have been drowned.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Upon the opening of the Senate after the holiday recess a number of documents from various departments were submitted by the Vice-President.... To a question of Mr. Burnside Mr. Eaton, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, replied that no action had yet been taken by the committee on Mr. Burnside's joint resolution deprecating the contention of an interoceanic canal by European powers, but that early action would be taken in the matter.... Among the bills introduced were: One by Mr. Kernan regulating the coinage of the standard silver dollar; one by Mr. Wagner for the purchase of Washington's sword, now in the possession of the heirs of George Lewis, to whom it was bequeathed in Washington's will, and one by Mr. Butler directing the secretary of the interior to furnish information touching the alleged frauds in the enumeration of South Carolina.... A communication from General Garfield, declining to accept and renouncing his appointment as United States Senator from Ohio, was read and ordered to be placed on the files.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar .... The army appropriation bill was referred to the committee on appropriations.... Mr. Conkling introduced by request a bill to amend section 4,718 of the revised statutes, in relation to the payment of accrued pension money due at the time of the death of the pensioner or a person having a claim pending therefor.

Senator Ferry introduced a bill to authorize thirty-five additional life-saving stations on the coasts between Maine and Massachusetts, along the coasts of New Jersey and Delaware and in North Carolina, Florida and Texas. The bill authorizes the payment of one month's extra pay to members of crews for gallant services, and provides for pensioning the widows of those who may lose their lives in the performance of duty.... The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was passed.

House

The House began business after the holiday recess by the making of reports by committees, after which the bill authorizing a charge for melting or refining bullion when at or above the standard was reported and passed. .... The army appropriation bill, which appropriates $26,199,800, was passed.... Mr. Springer introduced a bill for the apportionment of representatives in Congress among the several States. Referred to the census committee.

The Wood funding bill was discussed, the speakers in opposition to it being Messrs. Kelley, Weaver, McLane, Lounsbery, Mills and Springer, and Mr. Chittenden speaking in its favor.

Mr. Springer offered a resolution calling on the secretary of state for all information in the state department, not heretofore communicated, in reference to the Halifax fishery award of $5,500,000 paid by this government to Great Britain, and especially that relating to the alleged fictitious statistics and perjured testimony imposed on the arbitrators, and on which evidence the award was made; also whether the government has taken any steps to secure a verification of the recently published statements of Professor Goule Hind on the subject. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

TENEMENT HOUSE HORROR.

A few minutes before eight o'clock in the morning a fire broke out in a New York tenement house—a five-story brick building on Madison street—and ten persons—two women and eight children—were either suffocated by the smoke or burned to death. Several other inmates of the building were also injured by jumping from the windows or roof. The cause of the fire was the explosion of a gasoline machine on the first floor, which two plumbers were using to thaw out some frozen water pipes. They were working directly under the stairway, and in some way the gasoline in the machine caught fire and the burning liquid was scattered in every direction. The house is an old one, and the wood was very dry and rotten. The flames rushed up the narrow, steep stairway, and as the iron ladder of the fire-escape was placed directly in front of the windows opening on the hallway every avenue of escape was cut off. The flames spread very rapidly, and the first intimation many of the occupants had of any danger was when the thick volumes of smoke and flames poured in at the doorway of their rooms.

The scene was a terrible one at the time of the arrival of the firemen, who were on the spot eight minutes after the alarm sounded. At Madison and James streets was collected an eager crowd, who could only see the smoke rising above the buildings. The window casings were on fire, and from the windows leaped hungrily curling tongues of flames. The floors and partitions were in a blaze. At first it seemed to be an ordinary fire. But suddenly the faces of the lookers-on grew pale. Agonizing shrieks and screams rang out from the upper stories, and a thrill of horror ran through the spectators at the thought of the Cassidys on the fourth and the Sheridans on the fifth floor.

Mary Sheridan, discovering the fire, had called to her mother and sisters, and running to the scuttle had pushed it open and had sprung to the roof of No. 37 Madison street. The fire followed her, cutting off the escape of the others. A column of flame and smoke ten feet in height shot up through the scuttle. Policemen Haly and Davis, of the Oak street station, climbed to the roof from James street and saved some of the inmates. But the shrieks that rose above the roar of the flames, the crackle of shivering glass and shouts of the crowd told of many human beings suffering a horrible death. The little court into which the house opened was so intensely hot from the fire that the firemen could not enter it to raise their ladders. At last, getting upon adjoining buildings, they poured torrents of water upon the fire. The moans within grew fainter. Those of the victims who escaped death by inhaling flame were smothered by the black hot smoke.

In half an hour the house was gutted and the flames were practically extinguished. Half reluctantly firemen and policemen began the search for the dead. There was an exclamation of horror as the first man who crept up the blackened stairs reached the fourth floor. In the kitchen in the rear lay the body of Mrs. Bridget Cassidy, burned almost to a crisp, while near her were her three children—aged respectively six, eight and one years—evidently smothered by the smoke. On the other side of the hall were the bodies of Allen Egan, aged two years, and John Walsh, a boy of thirteen years. The little girl, almost a baby, had quickly succumbed to the noxious fumes and was found dead under the bed. On the fifth floor were the bodies of Mrs. Sheridan and three children, aged respectively fourteen, five and three years. John Egan, four years old, Annie Egan seven years old, and Minnie Egan, aged nine, were injured, but not seriously.

William G. Patton, the plumber engaged in thawing out the frozen pipes, and Timothy Harrington, an assistant, were arrested, the former being put on $10,000 bail while the latter, who received some slight burns, was sent to the hospital as a prisoner.

Fans.

The fan is of very ancient origin. Tracing its history, the *Journal d'Hygiene* states that the papyrus was one of the first plants used in making fans. In ancient Greece the first fans were made of branches of mystic acacia and palm tree. It was not until the fifth century, B. C., that the peacock was known in Greece, and from this epoch dates the use among princes and ladies of the peacock's tail as a new and elegant kind of fan. As the fan maker's art extended, the use of feathers alone came to be discarded, as they were found too pliable, and the idea was conceived of placing between each pair of feathers a thin strip of wood. Fans are often mentioned in Latin authors. Plautus refers to the flabelliferæ or female slaves, who carried parasols and fans to shade and drive away flies from their mistresses. Fans of peacock's feathers remained in fashion through the middle ages up to the seventeenth century, not only in Italy, but in England and France. Fans of ostrich feathers came into favor gradually, excluding those of peacock feathers, and such fans appear in Titian's pictures. Leaves of palm trees, reeds and odoriferous woods are among the substance of which fans are now made in foreign countries.

A. T. Stewart's Remains.

The New York correspondent of a Western paper states positively, from information gained from intimate friends of Judge Hilton, that the late A. T. Stewart's body was found before he recovered. The thieves who stole it relied on a woman's weakness to redeem the bones at a costly price. But Mrs. Stewart's friends represented to her that if she purchased those wood remains no man would lie safe in his grave; that they were not necessary to the repose of her husband's soul, and that if he could appear to her in spirit he would tell her never to give one cent to keep alive such an example. Hence the grave robbers had their work and its consequent expense and long waiting on a reward for nothing. Judge Hilton has said to the correspondent: "I would probably tell you if I had anything to say, but the newspaper discussion of the subject is mainly designed to assist the thieves and extort money from Mrs. Stewart. When the subject dies out, and the wounds of the hour are healed, it may be time to talk upon that question."

Little Things.

Springs are little things, but they are sources of large streams; a helm is a little thing, but it governs the course of a ship; a bridle bit is a little thing, but we know its use and power; nails and pegs are little things, but they hold the parts of a large building together; a word, a look, a smile, a frown, are little things, but powerful for good or evil. Think of this, and mind the little things. Pay that little debt; if it is a promise redeem it. You know not what important events may hang upon it. Keep your word sacred; keep it to the children—they will mark it sooner than any one else, and the effect will probably be as lasting as life. Mind little things.

A WOMAN'S EXECUTION.

Mrs. Meierhoeffer and Frank Lammens Hanged at Newark, N. J.

The execution at Newark, New Jersey, of Mrs. Meierhoeffer, and Frank Lammens, a tramp who had been employed by the victim of the tragedy—the woman's husband—to work on his farm is described as follows by the New York papers: During the morning a marked change was observable in the conduct of Lammens. He had been theretofore almost uncontrollably violent. It was not enough for him to make protestations of innocence quietly. He had made them always with the desperation of a man resolved, if he could, to escape the penalty of his crime, at whatever sacrifice of manhood. He had passed much of his time during the last week in stamping up and down the corridor, which was the limit of his freedom, in yelling like a madman, and making grimaces through the iron-barred windows at imaginary foes. Soon after midnight he became more subdued, and in the morning was quiet and rational. He would not sleep at all during the night, but paced up and down the corridor. There were no signs of excitement in his demeanor, save when the watchers made reference to the murder. Even on this point he finally consented to talk, but only to reassert his innocence. He smoked his pipe most of the time. In the morning he was visited by the Rev. Father Zelliob. Theretofore he had resented all overtures on the part of the priest. At breakfast hour he was given a porterhouse steak, some coffee and rolls, and mince pie. He ate the food, but without apparent relish. Soon afterward he was visited by Mr. Charles Borcheling, his counsel. To this gentleman he made anew his declaration of innocence. He said that on one occasion, in his presence, Mrs. Meierhoeffer had attempted to poison her husband, but had been somehow prevented. He threatened to make an hour's speech on the gallows.

Mrs. Meierhoeffer's conduct had all along been in marked contrast with that of her fellow murderer. She warmly protested her innocence, and there are persons who were disposed to accept her story. Shortly after midnight she fell asleep, and continued to sleep well till about half-past four o'clock, when she arose and car fully prepared herself for the final scene. She had passed some days in mending and preparing the underclothing which she was to wear on the gallows. She wore a black dress which she said was a mark of mourning for her murdered husband. Father Gilard and a Sister of Charity visited her soon after she had arisen, and she received the last rites of the Roman Catholic church.

It was thought that one or the other of the accused might make a confession of guilt and exculpate the other. Some question was raised, because of this suspicion, as to which of them should first be led to the gallows. Arrangements had been made so that if either confessed guilt, the execution of the other should be stayed. Colonel Abeel, the district attorney, sat in Colonel Johnson's office in the Jail as witness, through a window opening into the corridor, of the hanging. He had in his pocket a reprieve bearing the great seal of the State and Governor McClellan's signature for each of the condemned. In the event of the confession of either exculpative of the other the reprieve for the one yet unhanged was to be presented. At ten o'clock Sheriff Van Reneslaer decided to hang Mrs. Meierhoeffer first.

Mrs. Meierhoeffer was pinioned at her cell door, the black cap was adjusted on her head, and the procession took up the march to the gallows at exactly half-past ten o'clock. As they passed through the sheriff's office in full view of the reporters, through the iron-barred door admitting to the corridor, she was deathly pale, but walked firmly. Her suit of black made her face the whiter by contrast. Her lips moved as though she was muttering a prayer. Sheriff Van Reneslaer led the procession. Following him was Under-Sheriff Davis. Next came the Rev. Father Walter, prior of the Benedictine order, in citizen's dress. Father Girard, wearing his vestments, and the doomed woman came next. The rear was closed by two deputy sheriffs. She was led at once under the gallows. The black cap was drawn down, the rope around her neck fastened to the hook above, and a minute later the drop fell. The body sprang into the air. The neck had been broken by the fall of the weight. There was one convulsive movement of the body and all was over. The body was allowed to hang for nearly half an hour, the priests meanwhile kneeling and praying. Drs. Dougherty and Korneman felt her pulse occasionally and reported its beatings from time to time. At eleven o'clock the body was lowered and removed out of sight into an apartment north of the corridor, and preparations were made for the execution of Lammens.

It had been feared all along that Lammens would give way to his fear, and that it would be necessary to carry him to the gallows